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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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January 17, 1918. Temperature 8 a.m. 53 2 p.m. 60  
Humidity 69 39

January 17, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 58 8 p.m. 69  
Humidity 71 49

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 30.12.

7856 五初月二十

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1918.

四拜禮 號·十月一英港香

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## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

#### A Strong Allied Protest.

London, January 16.  
A message from Petrograd says that representatives of the Allies and the United States, following a conference, visited M. Lenin and strongly protested against the arrest of the staff of the Rumanian Legation, expressing indignation at the breach of diplomatic usages and demanding their release. M. Lenin undertook to confer with the Commissioners and communicate the result.

#### An Appeal for Help.

London, January 16.  
A Russian wireless message makes an appeal "to all" and says that immediate help is necessary. The Army is perishing from famine, provisioning has ceased, several regiments are breadless, and horses are fodderless. It calls on every citizen of Russia to "do your duty." The appeal directs the Councils of Soviets to do everything, even making work compulsory, to secure feeding the armies. It says that attempts by railwaymen and others to capture military food will be severely punished.

### THE WESTERN FRONT.

#### Enemy Attack Broken Up.

London, January 16.  
A French communique states:—On the right bank of the Meuse, an enemy attack at Bois la Chaine, on a front of two hundred metres, was broken up by our artillery. A few of the enemy gained a footing in an advanced element but they were immediately thrown out.

#### British Airmen Busy.

London, January 16.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—There has been the usual artillery firing. Our aeroplanes last night dropped a ton of bombs on Thionville Steelworks, midway between Luxembourg and Metz, and a farther half-ton on two large railway junctions in the neighbourhood of Metz. There was considerable anti-aircraft fire and searchlight barrages. All our machines returned.

#### A Quiet Day.

London, January 16.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says there is nothing to report.

#### Germans Admit French Success.

London, January 16.  
A German wireless official message states:—The French attacked north of Bionviller and penetrated the front-line trenches.

### BRITAIN'S WAR AIMS.

#### Labour Message to Russian People.

London, January 16.  
The Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and the National Executive of the Labour Party, in the course of a message to the Russian people, declares that the British people accept the principle of no annexations for the Empire and are ready to apply it, firstly, to the Middle East, although they are of the opinion that the responsibility of the post-war reconstruction of Palestine should be undertaken by a Peace Conference; secondly, to repudiate annexations in tropical Africa and accept the principle of self-determination for the Empire, including India and other dependencies, although believing that the record of Britain in this respect does not occasion any reproach. In future it will give much more rapid development towards self government, in order to raise the dependencies to the status of dominions.

### MORE GERMAN LIES.

London, January 16.  
A German wireless official message has falsely stated that four Spanish naval officers recently returned to Madrid owing to the misuse of the Eutene hospital ships, thus seemingly preparing the way for a renewed campaign against hospital ships. The Admiralty has received the following from the Spanish Commissioner aboard the Rewa, who disembarked at Gibraltar:—"I guarantee that all conditions agreed on were scrupulously observed." It has been absolutely established that the Rewa was sunk by a torpedo from a German submarine. The attempted refutations merely add to a long list of falsehoods issued by enemy wireless messages in an attempt to excuse their campaign of rapine and murder.

### THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, January 16.  
A German wireless message states that the Italians were repulsed south of Monte Fontanasecca.

London, January 15.  
An Italian official wireless message states:—We repulsed counter-attacks in the regions of Monte Asolone and Caposile. The English brought down three aeroplanes and the Italians two.

### CHINA TEA FOR THE PEOPLE.

London, January 16.  
It is understood that the Ministry of Food is taking steps to trace all the remaining stocks of China tea in the United Kingdom, with a view to ensuring distribution.

### ANOTHER STEAMER TORPEDOED.

London, January 16.  
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the steamer West Poldew, with a crew of eighteen, from Rotterdam to England, has been torpedoed or mined. Twelve survivors have been landed at Beverungen.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE ARREST OF M. CAILLAUX.

#### His Efforts to Effect Peace.

London, January 16.  
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the newspapers state that the arrest of M. Caillaux followed a telegram from Mr. Lansing communicating cypher telegrams between Count Lerberg and Count D-rastoff, revealing that M. Caillaux, when head of the French Mission to Buenos Aires, at the end of 1915, communicated with Wilhelmstrasse through Lerberg with a view to an early peace with Germany.

#### Plots to Estrange Allies.

London, January 16.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, the newspapers allege the discovery of documents proving that M. Caillaux plotted with Almerays, Bolo and C-vallini and proposed a plan for estranging France and Italy from Great Britain. They also sought to obtain certain control of the Government in France in order to effect radical changes while maintaining the Republican form.

### BULGARIANS REPEAT ENEMY TACTICS.

London, January 16.  
Reuter's correspondent at the Serbian Headquarters, telegraphing on January 14, says that the Bulgars are unsuccessfully attempting to repeat the enemy tactics on the Italian Front, and fraternise and sow dissension among the Serbians by propaganda from aircraft. Frequent deserters emphasise the food shortage, high prices and war weariness in Bulgaria. The Austrians recently offered the Serbians peace, promising to surrender Bosnia and Herzegovina with an outlet in the Adriatic, thus repeating the offer made by King Constantine in September, 1915, before the big invasion.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### THE CAMBRAI SET-BACK.

London, January 15.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that as a result of the enquiry by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, the Imperial General Staff and the War Cabinet the Government considered that the Higher Command was not surprised by the German attack at Cambrai on 20th November and that all proper and adequate dispositions were made to meet it. He emphasised that Sir Douglas Haig had instituted an enquiry before he received the instructions of the War Office and that his report was examined by the Committee of the Imperial General Staff, Sir William Robertson presiding, and that the General Staff's report was examined by the Committee of the War Cabinet and subsequently by the War Cabinet itself. The War Cabinet considered that public discussion on a breakdown which undoubtedly occurred would be most detrimental to the public interests and were satisfied that proper measures had been taken to deal with similar situations in future. (Cheers.)

### UNREST IN GERMANY.

Amsterdam, January 15.  
Whilst the pan-Germans continue the annexationist campaign the following incidents testify to the presence of other currents of opinion in Germany. Four thousand Independent Social Democrats, who for over a year have not been permitted to hold meetings, attended a meeting of the Fatherland Party at Jena, and unanimously passed a resolution in favour of a general peace by understanding. They then stormed the platform and threw out the Fatherlanders. A meeting at Frankfurt addressed by ex-Colonial Secretary Dernburg passed a resolution in favour of peace on the basis of the Reichstag resolution of July 19th. In connection with the Fatherland Party meeting mentioned on January 9th, 325 disabled soldiers sent Von Tirpitz their iron crosses "as a lasting memorial of the disgraceful act of his supporters."

### SUCCESSES ON ITALIAN FRONT.

London, January 15.  
A British Italian official message states:—Our aeroplanes during the past week destroyed six of the enemy's and drove down others out of control. The Italians successfully operated yesterday at Mount Asolone, Monte Pinocchia and Caposile, taking many prisoners.

An Italian official message says:—In order to rectify our line from the northward of Osterialegre to the head of the Cesilla Valley we advanced and gained considerable advantages. We inflicted heavy losses and took 231 prisoners. We entered enemy trenches on the Mt. Solarolo salient and also extended the bridgehead eastward of Caposile. We captured trenches imprisoning forty-five and taking two trench mortars.

A wireless German official message says:—Violent Italian attacks against the Austro-Hungarians on Mounts Asolone and Pertica broke down heavily.

### POPULARITY OF BRITISH WAR BONDS.

London, January 15.  
Over £33,000,000 in War Bonds was sold by the Banks last week, which constitutes a record. The total sales by the Banks now aggregate nearly £254,000,000. The Post Office sales for the week ending January 5th amounted to £983,000, making the Post Office aggregate over £19,000,000. The sale of War Savings Certificates is also increasing.

### GREEK APPOINTMENTS.

Athens, January 15.  
M. Venizelos has assumed the War Ministry. General Danglis has been appointed Commander-in-Chief.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE BOMBARDMENT OF YARMOUTH.

London, January 15.  
The night was black and cold at Yarmouth. Most of the inhabitants were abed when a great star shell lit up the entire town, followed by a rapid fusillade. Roofs were stripped off, windows blown in and chimney stacks knocked down. There were innumerable narrow escapes. It is presumed that a submarine carried out the raid.

### REGISTRATION OF AMERICANS.

Washington, January 15.  
In the Senate a Bill has been introduced providing for the military registration of all men who have become twenty-one years of age since June, 1917, also giving power to the authorities to give furlough to army men for harvesting.

### WOMEN'S VOTES.

London, January 15.  
The House of Lords rejected, by 90 to 62 votes, the proposal for a referendum among women on the question of women's suffrage, which clause was left substantially unaltered.

### THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

London, January 15.  
A Palestine official message states:—Despite the weather our aircraft bombed Jensen aerodrome and Amman station on the Hedjaz railway, with good results. Two of our machines are missing. There is considerable patrol activity in the Jerusalem sector. We raided Mukhamas village taking prisoners. There is similar activity in the coastal sector, eastward and northward of Jaffa.

### NON-FERROUS METAL BILL.

London, January 15.  
In the House of Commons, Sir Albert H. Stanley announced that he proposed to move an amendment to the Non-ferrous Metal Bill, making it clear that the Bill did not affect any business carried on entirely outside the United Kingdom.

### BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

London, January 15.  
The Board of Trade reports a decrease in exports of £2,787,948 and an increase in imports of £3,415,206 as compared with December, 1916. The increase of exports last year totalled £19,029,234 and of imports £112,748,815 as compared with the year 1916.

### THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, January 15.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed a strong raid north-eastward of Armentieres. We raided northward of Lens, bombed dugouts and took prisoners. A French communique says:—There have been violent artillery actions in the Beaumont and Caubiers Wood sector on the right of the Meuse.

### BRITAIN AND FINLAND.

London, January 15.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that Britain is awaiting an expression of opinion from the Russian people before recognising the Finnish Republic. He emphasised that British sympathy was with Finland.

### DUTCH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

Las Palmas, January 15.  
The Royal Nederland steamer Atlas has been torpedoed and sunk twenty-five miles from the island of Fuerteventura. The crew of 29 were saved.

### NEW ARCTIC DISCOVERIES.

New York, January 15.  
The explorer Stefansson claims for Canada several new large arctic islands north-west of Banks Island, which he discovered in the spring of 1916.

### ROMANIAN LEGATION STAFF ARRESTED.

Petrograd, January 15.  
The Bolsheviks have arrested the staff of the Rumanian Legation and confined them in the fortress of Peter and Paul.

### CRACK BAVARIAN AIRMAN KILLED.

Amsterdam, January 15.  
The crack Bavarian airman Max Mueller, who claimed that he had brought down thirty-eight aeroplanes, has been accidentally killed.

### FRENCH WAR ALLOWANCES.

Paris, January 15.  
A Bill has been introduced increasing the war allowance to soldiers at the front from one to three francs.

### A JAPANESE AVALANCHE.

Tokyo, January 15.  
In an avalanche in the province of Niigata 173 persons were buried.

## 40,000 NEEEDY IN PERSIA.

Seventy-five Per Cent. of the Hungry Widows and Orphans.

An insight into conditions in the city of Soujboulakh, West Persia, and the surrounding districts comes to America from Mr. E. T. Allen, who has been there for the past year doing relief work. Mr. Allen says:

"At the last advance of the Russians heavy fighting followed. A large section of the city of Soujboulakh was destroyed and many surrounding villages. Several thousand persons were killed; skeletons are still to be seen on roadsides. Those who were not killed fled. Their flight, like that of the Syrians in 1915, was in winter. Heavy snows covered the mountains. Many died from exposure. It was to them very much the same as the flight of the Christians from Urumia in the winter of 1914-1915, only it concerned more people, a larger district was destroyed, greater numbers of males were killed in battle, their exile continued over a longer period of time.

"For some months now the remnants of those who fled have been returning. . . . Bereaved and lonely, few in numbers compared with the hosts that fled, they return only to find their villages destroyed and all their possessions gone and a country inhabited only by the army. How many thousands have returned it is difficult for me to judge. Going over the matter with the Governor of the city, with other men who might know, and with Russian officers, it is estimated that there are now 40,000 facing hunger. Seven thousand of these have been tabulated in the villages near to the city of Soujboulakh and whose villages I visited.

"There are 40,000 people in desperate need. They must have seed or they will be starving next year also.

"I think that fully 75 per cent. of the hungry are widows and orphans, while the remaining 25 per cent. are old and infirm.

"There is little or no wheat in the district. What is given will have to be brought a distance of three to seven days on donkeys or horses. The price will be very high. In Urumia we are now paying the December price of last year, and the harvest has just been raised from the threshing floors.

"The low rate of exchange is our worst foe, and one we cannot fight. It makes our estimate in dollars twice what it would be at normal rate.

"Five hundred thousand dollars in gold is needed for relief."

## DON'T FORGET.

### TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

### TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

### Saturday, January 19.

"Court Ours" at Theatre Royal.—9.15 p.m.

### Tuesday, January 22.

West Point Building Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at 11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at 11.45 a.m.—Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at noon.—Hongkong Reclamation Land Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at 12.15 p.m.



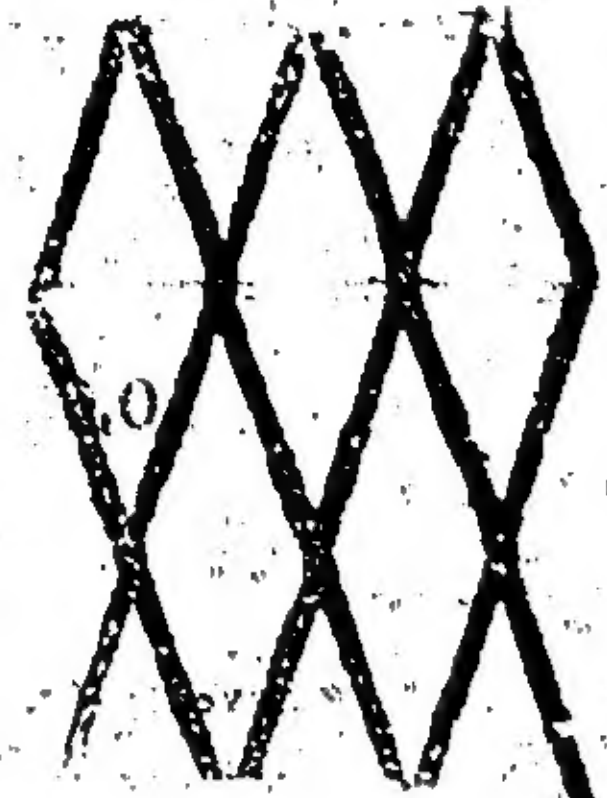
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"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
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Nectar	50	2.35
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"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

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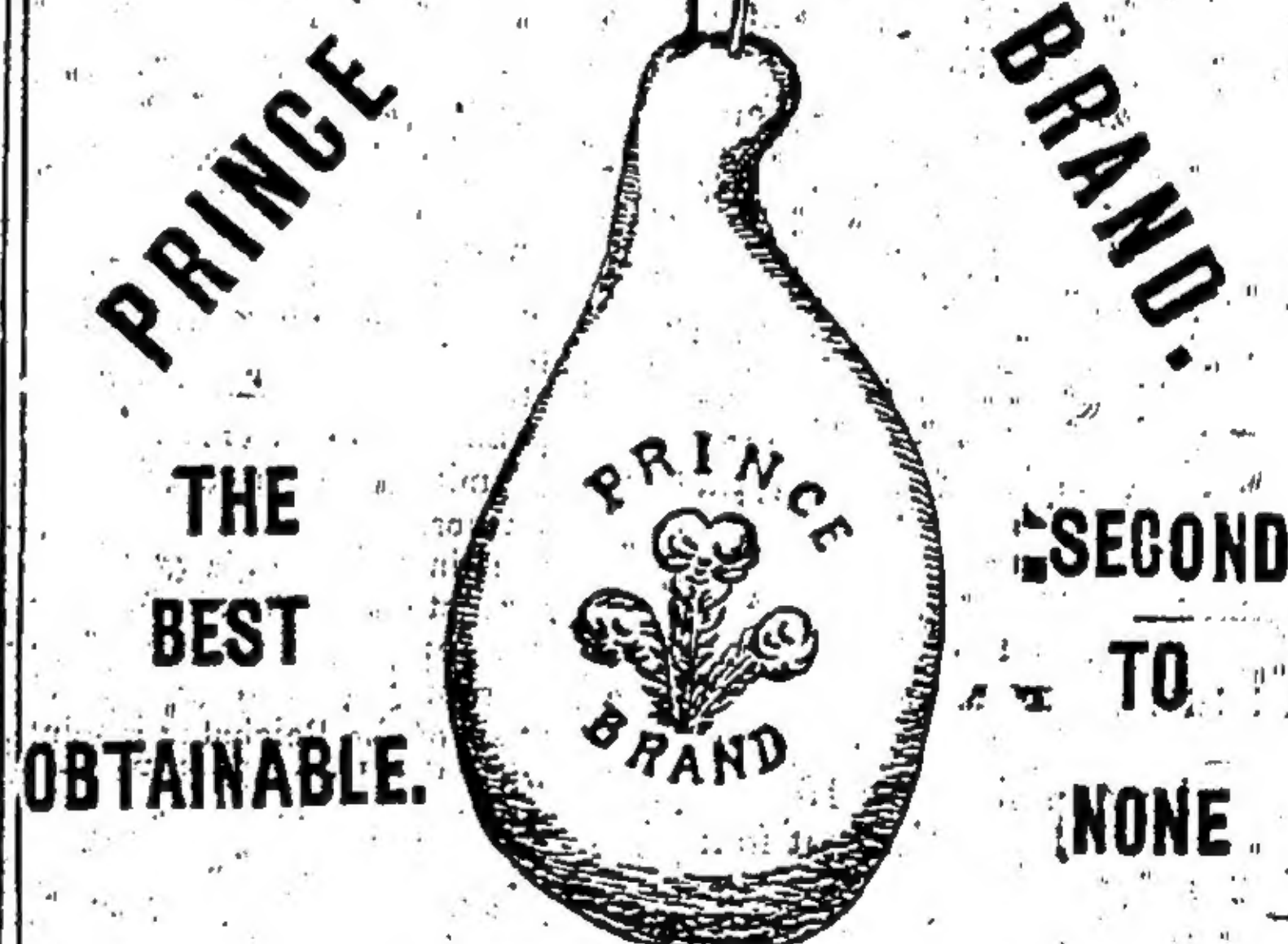
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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

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GENERAL NEWS.

Marquis Commits Suicide.  
Rome, Nov. 4.—The Marquis  
Carlo di Rudini, son of the late  
Premier, Antonio di Rudini, and  
divorced husband of Dora  
Labouchere (daughter of the late  
Mr. Henry Labouchere), commit-  
ted suicide this evening at the  
Hotel Regina. It is believed that  
he was suffering from acute  
neurasthenia.

Death of Famous Scottish  
Doctor.

The death of Sir David Cald-  
well McVail, the distinguished  
Scottish physician recently occur-  
red at Glasgow. Sir David, who  
was 72 years of age, was Crown  
member for Scotland of the Gen-  
eral Medical Council, and held  
other professional offices. He was  
a lecturer to the Faculty of  
Physicians and Surgeons of  
Glasgow, and had written numer-  
ous papers on pulmonary, cardiac,  
and physiological subjects.

Speaker's Reminder to M.P.  
In a question to the Home  
Secretary, Mr. Stanton, in Parlia-  
ment referred to "organized  
bands of Independent Labour  
persons, Syndicalists, pro-Russ  
and anti-British peace advocates,"  
who, he said, made it a point to  
break up loyalist meetings. Mr.  
Chancellor objected to the terms  
and asked the Speaker to inter-  
vene to prevent such quotations  
being put on the paper. The  
Speaker duly observed, "You  
must call things by their name,"  
at which there were loud cheers.

"Fall of New York" Filmed.  
"Womanhood," or "The Glory  
of the Nation," was recently ex-  
hibited at the New Gallery  
Kinema, Regent-street, London.  
It is said to be a fine film which  
shows, according to Colonel  
Roosevelt, "exactly what would  
happen to America if, by the  
grace of God, we were not  
protected by the Atlantic Ocean, the  
Battle Fleet of England, and the  
bravery of France." Beginning  
with the invasion of the United  
States by a fleet and army, it pre-  
sents in a series of realistic  
pictures, in which 10,000 players  
take part, the fall of New York,  
and finally the expulsion of the  
invaders with the aid  
of mechanical contrivances.

"Skilled Men Wanted!"  
Strong comment was made by  
Sir D. Maclean, of the House of  
Commons, on a recent in-  
surance case. It was said that  
the man went to the local recruit-  
ing officer, who referred him to  
the Polytechnic, and thereupon  
on to Farnborough. He went  
down to Farnborough and had  
heard nothing since. Sir D.  
Maclean: "What is the good of  
the Government making an an-  
nouncement that highly skilled  
men are wanted for aeroplanes  
work? Whenever we try to help  
them, men are passed from one  
department to another. Mean-  
while they earn an engineering  
factory with grocers and  
druggists' assistants. Here is a  
skilled man passed on from at  
least three departments. It is  
absolutely hopeless. The case was  
adjourned for another fortnight  
to see if the E.F.C. would take  
the man.

£1,000,000 Scheme to Store up  
Food.

A scheme for cold storage,  
extension in various parts of the  
country was recently prepared by  
the Food Ministry. It will invol-  
ve an outlay of about a million.  
The bulk of the money has been  
provided by private enterprise,  
and the balance to be repaid  
within five years after peace,  
will be lent by the Gov-  
ernment. The effect will be  
to increase the cold storage  
of the country by one-third, pro-  
viding space for an additional  
100,000 tons of food. The  
attention which is being given  
to fish and fruit preservation will  
lead to additional demands being  
made for cold storage in the  
future, beyond the developments  
now in hand. Mr. J. Wardle,  
the director of cold storage and  
cold transport of food at the  
Ministry of Food, has visited all  
the ports of the kingdom which  
possess cold storage, and in-  
quiries as to the scope for ex-  
pansion, and has been making  
interesting observations on the  
state of the various stores.

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ALL VARIOUS KINDS OF  
PIPING, BRASS, COPPER, AND  
IRON, GALVANIZED, SOLDER, POLISHED,  
AND WORK A FINISH GUARANTEED.  
LOWEST PRICES. CONSISTENT  
WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP. 25,  
WING WOO STREET, HONG KONG.

NORTH BRITISH

AND

MERCANTILE

INSURANCE CO.,

In which are vested the shares of  
THE OCEAN MARINE  
INSURANCE CO. LTD.

AND  
THE RAILWAY PASSEN-  
GERS ASSURANCE CO.

The Undersigned AGENTS for  
the above Company are prepared  
to ACCEPT RISKS against  
FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Agents.

Yorkshire

Insurance Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS for  
the above Company are  
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS  
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AGENTS.

Dance Photos of

Naval Canteen and

R.A.M.C. Sgts. Me

Prices:

Mounted \$1.2

Unmounted \$1.00

MEE CHEUNG

PHOTOGRAPHER

Ice House Street.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1918.



## GENERAL NEWS.

Post for Dustman V.C.  
Wendworth Council proposes that after the war Corporal Foster, V.C., formerly a local dustman, shall become dust inspector, the appointment to date from last June, when his V.C. was gazetted.

1918 British Industries Fair.  
The British Industries Fair of 1918 is already in the making, and will be considerably larger than in the two previous years. There was not space enough for exhibitors' needs at last year's fair in the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Imperial Institute, so the Board of Trade has obtained from the Port of London Authority the use of a large warehouse near Tower Bridge—big enough to accommodate two full-sized Rugby football fields. Owing to the war, exhibits will again be restricted to the following trades:—Earthenware, and china, glass, fancy goods, paper, stationery, and printing, toys and games.

Blue Triangle Asks for £100,000.  
The Y.W.O.A., says the Daily Chronicle, is asking for £100,000 to be used in the erection of huts in munition areas, for clubs in military centres, for hostels and canteens; and, generally, for those activities which have made the Blue Triangle for women war workers what the Red Triangle is for the fighter. An important branch of the Y.W.O.A. work concerns itself with the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. Four huts are now in running order in France, 20 are on the way to completion, and 25 are needed. In England 100 huts are asked for to serve the needs of the W.A.A.C. alone. During "The Girls' Week," girls employed in offices and banks in the City backed up their sisters in collecting towards the £100,000.

How Dublin was Saved from Riot.  
Only Sir Bryan Mahon's foresight (says a London contemporary) in ordering the military to be withdrawn and ignoring the advice of Sir William Byrne (the Under Secretary for Ireland) saved the streets of Dublin from being turned into a shambles, said the Lord Mayor of Dublin at a meeting of the corporation yesterday, with reference to the arrangements for Thomas Ashe's funeral. God alone knew what the consequences would have been through the country, where the feelings of the people ran very high on account of Ashe's death. When a deputation called on Sir William Byrne, said the Lord Mayor, the Under Secretary expressed surprise that the chief magistrate should have sympathy with criminals and suicides. Sir William refused to withdraw the guard from the City Hall during the funeral, but the Irish Commander-in-Chief came into the room and having listened respectfully and attentively to what the deputation had to say, at once gave orders to have the sentries removed.

Murder in a Palace.  
Milan, Nov. 1.—The famous Giustiniani Palace in Rome, the Grand Headquarters of Italian Freemasonry, was recently the scene of a mysterious crime. An unknown individual, well dressed, middle-aged, giving his name as Ghiber, strode into the saloon of the Palace, where officials were preparing for the election of a Grandmaster, and having sought an audience with Commandatore Belloni, the candidate elect of the group that seeks to give a republican trend to the present political situation, forthwith whipped out a revolver, fired four shots point blank, wounding him in the mouth and forehead. The assailant then fled down the great staircase singing in stentorian tones the Venetian song from Mascagni's Opera "Cavalleria Rusticana." Meantime the victim, who resisted back to his study, was resisted back to his study, the assailant, who is still at large, afterwards visited the residence of the outgoing Grandmaster, Ettore Ferrari, situated two miles distant. Luckily Ferrari, though at home, had given orders that no one was to be received. The mysterious assailant thereupon left a card at the porter's lodge, stating his urgent need of an interview for the purpose of consulting him on the subject of the election of a Grandmaster.

Farthing Costs 2s.  
Shortage of farthings was offered as an excuse by a grocer, who at Boodle recently was fined 25 for charging 6d. instead of 2d. for 1 lb. of butter.

Sequel to Shooting Mystery.  
New York, Nov. 1.—A telegram from Concord (North Carolina) announces that Gaston B. Means has been indicted for the murder of Mrs. Maude King. This announcement marks a startling development in a mystery which has aroused considerable attention throughout the country. Mrs. King was shot accidentally, as was first believed, near Concord on August 29. She was motoring with her private secretary Gaston B. Means, his brother Alfred Means, Captain Bingham, a citizen of Concord, and the negro chauffeur.

## NOTICES.

## PIANOS

TO HIRE.

FROM

\$10.

PER MONTH.

TUNING &amp; REGULAR

ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

MOUTRIE'S



DON'T FIGHT

AGAINST

DEFECTIVE EYESIGHT.

N. LAZARUS

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN  
28, Queen's Road Central.

## GENERAL NEWS.

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Thirty Million Cattle.  
Brazil had come into the war at the right time, said Senhor A. de Fontoura Xavier, the Brazilian Minister, at King's College. As the struggle was for humanity and democracy on one side and tyranny and oppression on the other, he felt confident that Chili and the Argentine would join them. British opportunities for commercial expansion in Brazil were greater than those of any other people. There the word English was synonymous with reliability, sound workmanship, and good faith. It was only after war began that Brazilians realized they possessed 30,000,000 head of cattle, the biggest stock in the world. Rich in agricultural and raw materials, their industrial potentialities were immense.

Bargains in Tea.  
After to-morrow (says a London paper, dated October 30) there will be no tea above 4s. lb.; and a very small percentage should reach that figure. Meanwhile, the choicest blends, which in previous times ran to as much as 12s. 6d. lb. are being got rid of as "bargains," being offered at from 4s. to 6s. lb. "Free" tea, which was in hand prior to the control scheme and remains outside its operations, is an unknown quantity. The Trade Advisory Committee wanted to know how much there was, and was referred to the Ministry of

Food, whose reply is "Impossible to say." But stocks have dwindled, and it is believed that there is not much of it left. There is no intention of ruling out of the Order the fancy teas at fancy prices. The official view is that they are a negligible quantity. Japan Royalty and Newspapers.  
It has hitherto been the Court rule in Japan that the heir to the Throne should not be allowed to read the newspapers until he comes of age. The rule is, of course, an old one, considering that newspaper literature is a modern institution of Japan; probably it is a survival of the feudal era when the Emperor and his family were kept under strict supervision and their mental activities directed into harmless channels. How far the rule was observed in regard to the present Emperor, when he was Crown Prince is somewhat doubtful, but at any rate the rule was supposed to exist and is now to be broken, says the Japan Chronicle. The present Crown Prince is only 16 years of age, but he is to be allowed to read the news, though only in a special censored form.

Novel Tribunal Plea.  
One of the quaintest of exemption pleas yet recorded came before the City Local Tribunal. It concerned the secretary of the British New Guinea Development Company, who said he had solved a "difficult labour problem" in New Guinea. "In the ordinary course of things," he said, the male islanders left all the work to their womenkind. Recently the Australian Government prohibited women labour in the plantations. The males could not be tempted to work for money, and he hit on the idea of offering fancy decorative things, such as beads, gaudy cloths, dogs' teeth and musical instruments. To get these things men engaged themselves to work for a twelvemonth, and when they returned to their villages they inspired others with the ambition to do likewise. By this means a large amount of useful and necessary work was done. He was the only man connected with the company who knew the sort of articles the natives required, and if he were called up work of good national importance would be seriously hampered. The case was adjourned for further evidence.

## Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD  
FOR EACH INSERTION.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—FURNISHED HOUSE at Mount Davis Pokfulam Road, for February, March and April. Rent moderate. Apply H. E. Goldsmith, P.W.D.

TO BE LET—HOUSES on Shamoon CANTON. OFFICES in York Buildings. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO BE LET. 87. Peak from 1st May to 31st October. 6 ROOMS and usual offices, together with a large garden. Apply W. Meyrick Humphreys, c/o W. G. Humphreys & Co., 5, Duddell Street.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Alexandra Buildings.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TUSCULUM. Barker Road, 155. Peak. Apply Duncan Clark, c/o Lane, Crawford & Co.

## "LAZLOISM"

The Internment of an Artist.

"Lazloism" is a word coined in London to represent "a friendly enemy alien." The contradiction in such a phrase expresses what the people regard as a large class who ought to be interned. The distinguished portrait-painter, Mr. Philip Lazlo, who happens to typify his class, has been domiciled in England for a number of years where he achieved great popularity as the portraitist particularly of the men and women of the smart set. He was a member of the Arts and the Burlington Arts clubs, and has won medals for his work at Venice, Budapest, Munich, Milan, Madrid, and Paris. His sisters have been Leo XIII., King Edward VII., Queen Alexandra, the King of Portugal, the Kaiser, the Austrian Emperor, and Mr. Theodore Roosevelt. A native of Budapest, where he was born in 1859, England has been his home of late and the source of a large income. "He entertained on a large scale," reports the Westminster Gazette, "and in the summer his beautiful house at Datchet attracted notable gatherings." The reasons for his internment are not made public, and he himself has entered an appeal. In the opinion of the Pall Mall Gazette he "is likely to prove a thorn in the flesh of officialdom for some time to come." This journal, taking him as a type, has some severe things to say about the immunities enjoyed by him and others, and thus reveals a problem that baffles others of the Allied Governments.

"The public, unhappily for the peace of mind of the Home Office, is still determined to get to the bottom of the mystery which shrouds the naturalization and internment of this particular alien enemy. People naturally want to know how and why he was able so easily to acquire the convenient cloak of British nationality, and what it is precisely that he has done to forfeit that kindly protection. The public is very patient, but there is a limit to its complaisance, and it is quite evident to the man in the street that Lazloism may be as dangerous as Bolshevism; that the former, indeed, may be the undesirable parent of the latter. We distrust the whole legend of the 'friendly enemy alien.' We don't believe there is no such person. He is a myth invented to explain the batallions of the interned, and we are poorly asked to assume that an 'unintended' enemy is necessarily a friend. Our officials argue in a vicious circle. So many thousands of our enemies are at large in this country. But they say, these men are not really enemies, they are friends and who would intern a friend? They have, it is true, generally proved their friendship by competing in our labour and trading markets, to the disadvantage of the native population, and they are still doing so in this dubious service. We refuse to believe in their friendship. We decline to split hairs on the matter. Enemy aliens are enemy aliens, and that should be the end of it. The contrary idea is a delusion and a danger, and must not be entertained for a moment. Lazloism must be stamped out, and those who favour it must be taught that their only ally is to their own country and to their own society."

## GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR.  
PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

A Valuable Collection of Antiques China and Curios (Just arrived from the North). THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY & FRIDAY, the 17th and 18th January, 1918, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios from Sung to Ming Dynasties and Kanghi to Towkong periods.

Comprising—5-coloured, 3-coloured blue and white vases, plates, bowls, figures, flower pots, etc., etc. Fine famille rose wine cups. Kienlung (Imperial ware). Fine famille rose screens and plaques, Kienlung. Fine jade ornaments, Hon (Imperial ware). Fine Sang-de-boeuf penholder, White "Goddess of Mercy." Ming. Fine crystal vases and green jade ornaments. Fine bronze vase. Sung. Also A Few Pieces of Soochow Red Wood.

On View from Wednesday, the 16th, inst. Catalogue will be issued. Terms—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 19th January, 1918, at Godowns Nos 10 and 51 of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.

For account of the concerned 75 Steel Plates  
5' x 10' x 3/16" = 30 plates  
5' x 10' x 1/4" = 25 do  
5' x 12' x 1/4" = 20 do  
36 Steel Plates  
5' x 10' x 5/16" = 30 do  
5' x 10' x 1/4" = 6 do  
Terms—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

## SELECT DANCING CLASS

WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS 6 p.m. GENTS \$10. LADIES \$6 per month. Single Evenings charged moderately. Music Store, 42, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Private Lessons, 7 Durbur Villas, Hongkong, 15th January, 1918.

danger, and must not be entertained for a moment. Lazloism must be stamped out, and those who favour it must be taught that their only ally is to their own country and to their own society."

## NOTICES.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

SPECIAL VALUE IN

## DRESSING GOWNS

FOR GENTLEMEN

\$20.00 To \$33.00 Each.

STOCKED IN DARK USEFUL DESIGNS.

## FLANNEL PYJAMAS

— IN ALL WEIGHTS —

A CHOICE RANGE OF PATTERNS TO SELECT FROM. CUT FULL EVERYWHERE. THUS ENSURING EVERY COMFORT TO THE WEARER.

— ALL SIZES IN STOCK —

PRICES \$4.50 UP

## J. T. SHAW

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER

NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

## NOTICES.

CAST IRON RAINWATER PIPES AND FITTINGS. FRANK SMITH & CO. 4, DES VOUTS ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. 2080. HONGKONG.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Company Limited, on TUESDAY 29th January 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1917.

By Order of the Board of Directors.  
A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd. General Agents for the West Point Building Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 11th January, 1918.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY COMPANY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd. on TUESDAY 29th January, 1918, at 11.45 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1917. The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED FROM SATURDAY 19th to TUESDAY 29th January 1918, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By Order of the Board of Directors.  
A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to THE GENERAL MANAGERS, Hongkong, 11th January, 1918.

## SINGAPORE DOLLAR DIRECTORY IS BOOMING!

Send in Name and Address NOW For the 1918 issue of the HONGKONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY Dollar Directory Company P. O. Box 431, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd. on TUESDAY 29th January, 1918, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1917. The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 19th to TUESDAY 29th January, 1918, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By Order of the Board of Directors.  
A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary. Hongkong, 11th January, 1918.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd. on TUESDAY 29th January, 1918, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1917. The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 19th to TUESDAY 29th January, 1918, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By Order of the Board of Directors.  
MOWBRAY S. KORTBOOTE, Secretary. Hongkong, 11th January, 1918.



## We have Just Received A Consignment

of  
**LOWNEY'S CHOCOLATES**  
in fancy boxes.

**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,**

**Hongkong Dispensary**

Tel. 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides. All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union  
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1918.

### GREAT BRITAIN'S WAR EFFORT.

The speech delivered by Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service, in the House of Commons, an account of which was telegraphed to us by Reuter and duly appeared in yesterday's issue, is important from many points of view, containing as it does many clear statements which should go far towards dispelling certain doubts that were beginning to gather round matters regarding which the public has every right to be fully informed. Sir Auckland Geddes' statement largely took the form of an account of what Great Britain is at present engaged in doing towards the prosecution of her part in the great struggle. It was expected that the principal topic would have reference to the question of man-power, regarding which recent events and our own set-back at Cambrai seemed to make it imperative that the facts should be plainly made known, and to the extent of fresh changes being necessary, that the Government's plans thereon should be stated without any delay. Particularly on this point is Sir Auckland's speech very satisfactory. He shows what has already been done, what is being done and what it is hoped will yet be done. The whole man-power question is, in fact, reviewed very comprehensively; and from the facts presented it is evident that the Government is grappling with the problem in the best possible manner.

The Government, we are informed, "has examined the entire strength, character and composition of the forces of ourselves and Allies and our enemies in the light of the situation in Russia," which, of course, has been the true source of what might best be described as the dislocation that appears to have thrown us somewhat out of our reckoning. Russia's collapse was unquestionably a very serious matter for the Allies from many standpoints, and from none more than from the fact that it enabled the enemy to obtain the effective help on the Western Front of no fewer than an additional 1,800,000 men. Nevertheless, Sir Auckland Geddes is able to assure us that such is the true state of affairs that, notwithstanding the enemy's luck in the Eastern theatre, we have resources sufficient to assure victory, and that "nothing but a psychological catastrophe in one or other of the Allied countries could save the Central Powers." It is, we imagine, somewhat difficult to define exactly what is meant here, but we take it that Sir Auckland is uttering a serious warning against anything that is likely to militate against a steady and vigorous prosecution of the war in any and all the Allied countries. Unquestionably, the disappointing collapse of Russia, with its irritating consequences, and of the unexpected temporary set-back on the Austro-Italian Front, makes it all the more necessary that every effort should be put forward by the Allies, so that the victory that must be ours, will not be too long delayed. It cannot be said that we have not fulfilled all that could reasonably have been expected from us, for if such were the case, we should not be in the proud position, in which we are to-day of being able to say that, under the heading of the "provision of men for the armed forces of the Crown," the British nations have been able to put into effective service almost 7,500,000 men.

Very pointedly it is stated that the good work accomplished must be maintained throughout 1918, at the close of which—and if possible before then—it is to be hoped there will be no further need for the great efforts that have been made and must still continue. Sir Auckland Geddes points out that even after the re-adjusting of the Home armies, so as to enable the greatest possible proportion to be sent abroad, it will be necessary to raise an additional 450,000 from the men in civil life. This should not be difficult to achieve, as we read that no fewer than over a million hold "protection certificates," which it is satisfactory to learn can be immediately cancelled. There is to be no altering of the age limit for service, and there seems to be no need for any change in that direction, as we are told that "there are large numbers of youths, civilly employed, who can be released without seriously endangering essential work." The men required are, therefore, to hand, and with of course be utilised at once. Sir Auckland Geddes' statement, touching as it does on so many points bearing upon what the British have done, are doing, and will continue to do, with a fighting vigour, is exceedingly enlightening and indicates that though the problems which are still called upon to tackle are of a very serious character, they are by no means insuperable, and that, as a matter of fact, they are being gradually coped with successfully.

### A Railway Necessity.

With regard to our comments of yesterday concerning the advisability of first-aid outfits being carried on express trains between Canton and Kowloon, we understand that the British trains always have had on board a medicine chest, splints, bandages, etc., for use in case of emergency. This is as it should be, for on railways there is always the possibility of these things being required. However, in the incident upon which our observations were based there were no such requisites on the express. This train was under the Chinese Administration, which apparently does not take similar precautions to those adopted by the British railway authorities. The latter, of course, have no control over the former's arrangements. We hope, however, now that the matter has been brought forward, the Chinese Administration will without delay supply their trains with this very necessary equipment.

### Working Along With Russia.

There are many indications that the Allies are doing their utmost to placate or, at least, to work in harmony with the Russians, even though the latter, as a whole, seem to be reconciled to the headstrong plunge into something as nearly resembling Anarchism as one can imagine. The latest attempt to cause the Russians to look upon the aims of the Allies, and of those of the British in particular, is to be seen in the message to the Russian people in which, on behalf of the British people, the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and the National Executive of the Labour Party, our views regarding certain fundamental political principles are set forth. As to these principles, it is clear that the Russian people, or, more correctly, the Bolsheviks, who dominate the situation, have set their hearts upon having them recognised and, if possible, of having them accepted by any Power which might wish to act along with Russia at the present time.

### Is It Worth While?

Probably it will occur to many that the Parliamentary Committee referred to have more right to speak for themselves and for those they really represent than for the British people as a whole, but, waiving that aside in the meantime, it is not improbable that for the sake of peace, which all desire, we might acquiesce in some of the points upon which the Russians appear to be so determined. But first it must be made clear that it is really worth our while negotiating with the Russians, who seem to be resolved to commit their country to a policy of out-and-out Socialism and to do what they can to influence other countries to follow in the same course. It is quite out of the question that we can do so meantime. The question at issue is not the acceptance of the non-acceptance of Socialism or of any other "ism." It is how best to put an end to the military ambitions of Germany. Therefore, as the Russians seem to be such a hopeless lot in the headlong plunge which they have made, it would be much better, in the circumstances, and particularly at the present time, to ignore them entirely.

### Chilian Trade.

During 1916 the exports from Chile amounted to 513,584,744 dollars, much the largest in the history of that country, which has evidently managed to get along without its many pre-war German buyers, who were the greatest customers for their main item of nitrate. The imports, however, only amounted to 222,520,828 dollars, an increase of 70,000,000 over 1915, but a decrease of 107,000,000 over 1913, the last year of peace, or of 47,000,000 over 1914, which shows that the import trade is rapidly mending.

### DAY BY DAY.

A DAY, AN HOUR, OF VIRTUOUS LIBERTY IS WORTH A WHOLE ETERNITY OF BONDAGE.—Addison.

To-morrow's Anniversary.—To-morrow is the sixteenth anniversary of Captain Scott's arrival at the South Pole.

The Dollar.—The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 01/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Admitted his Guilt.—For stealing a chain at Hang-hom, a Chinese was sent to prison for three weeks' hard labour, at the Police Court this morning. Defendant admitted stealing the article.

No Permit.—Two Chinese were charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, this morning, with exporting salt without a permit. It was stated that there was a lot of salt which in Hongkong was worth about 50 cents, but which would fetch 87 cents if taken to Kowloon. The case was adjourned.

Long Coat Stolen.—At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, a Chinese was charged with stealing a long coat lined with fur. It was stated that the man was arrested in the act of pawing it. Defendant, who had a previous conviction, admitted the theft, and he was sent to prison for two months' hard labour.

Burglaries Tools.—A Chinese was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of burglarious implements. Defendant said they were used for fitting electric lights. Inspector Davitt said the man was found behind a shop, in Queen's Road, and had a bolt cut door. The case was adjourned.

"The Invisible King."—A paper on H.G. Wells' book, "God the Invisible King," is to be read by Mr. L. Forester, B.A., at the next meeting of the Church of England Men's Society, to be held on Tuesday next at 9 p.m. in St. Paul's College. The meeting is open to members and friends, and there will be a discussion.

A Useful Publication.—The 1918 issue of the Hongkong Directory, Diary and Blotter published by the South China Morning Post Co., Ltd., is now ready. This publication, with its familiar green binding, is to be seen in almost every office in the Colony, and this is not surprising, inasmuch as it presents in a most convenient form all those little items of information which the business man desires to have at his finger's end. More than that, it is worthy of a place in the home also, because of the completeness of its lists of Peak and other residences. It sells at the price of \$3, and is more than worth the money.

Opium in Moon Cakes.—Before Mr. J. H. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of sixty tablets of prepared opium. It was stated by a Revenue Officer that while he was on duty at Kowloon Railway station, he noticed defendant carrying two parcels. He searched them and found that one of the parcels contained moon cakes, which, on being broken open, were found to be stuffed with opium. Opium was also found concealed in some clothes. Defendant said he was carrying the parcels for someone else. A fine of \$1,000 was inflicted, despite defendant's appeal to be pardoned for the sake of his sick mother.

Death of Capt. Russell.—It is with regret that we chronicle the death of Captain H. M. Russell, of the Haimun, which took place at the Government Civil Hospital yesterday. The deceased, who had been suffering from Bright's disease for many months, took over the command of the Haimun two years ago when the vessel was sold to a Chinese syndicate by the Douglas Steamship Company. Prior to coming to Hongkong, he was engaged in shipping in the Straits Settlements, where he was very well known. Captain Douglas, who was 49 years of age, had made many friends during his association with Hongkong, and general regret is felt at his death. The funeral will take place at Happy Valley this evening.

### YESTERDAY'S FOOTBALL.

#### LEAGUE-DIV. 1.

R.G.A. v. Middlesex Regt. Played on the Navy Ground yesterday. The teams lined up as follows:—

R.G.A.—Taylor; Dickenson, Gretton, Gorman, Townsend, Hall; Youngman, Edgell, Green, Turner, Dexter. Middlesex Regt.—Turner; Fisher, Fawthrop; Allen, Fawcett, Turner; Braverton, Fossey, Cook, Watts, Walden.

The R.G.A. set the ball rolling and made headway for the goal, but Turner shot wide. The Gunners did most of the pressing, but their shooting was very weak and their movements lacked dash. Fawthrop worked very hard in front of goal, and saved his side on many occasions. The only goal of the match came after twenty minutes' play. Barker executed a nice pass when quite unmarked, and very neatly placed the ball past Turner into the net, giving the goalies very little chance of saving. Just before half-time Fawcett was seen to leave the field with an injury to his leg, which kept him from taking any further part in the game. Half-time:—R.G.A., 1; Middlesex, 0.

The second half still found the Gunners doing most of the attacking and they were very unfortunate in not adding to their score. On two occasions the ball continued to pass across the goal mouth, but neither of the Gunners' inside men could put the finishing touch to it.

The Middlesex side was yet further depleted, Walden falling heavily to the ground from a charge by Gretton, and had to leave the field. Playing now with nine men, they put in some good work in the last ten minutes of the game, and when the whistle sounded they were in close proximity to the R.G.A. goal. Result:—R.G.A., 1; Middlesex Regt., 0.

The Middlesex are to be congratulated on putting up such a sturdy defensive game. Turner kept his goal well, and Fisher and Fawthrop were a tower of strength at back. For the Gunners, Gretton played a sore game at right back, and was very rarely in difficulties. There is plenty of room for improvement in the forwards, especially in the left wing.

DIVISION 2.  
R.E. Reserves v. Staff & Depts. Played on the Navy Ground. The teams were:—  
R.E. Reserves.—Saller; Simmonds, Crookshanks; Cuckoo, Waller, Webber; Millard, Todd, Darroze, Baker, Parton.

Play went in favour of the Staff during the first half, but they were only able to put one goal to their credit. Many good chances came their way, but the forwards finished weakly. Sheriff put in some good centres after beating Crookshanks on several occasions. The second half found the R.E. Reserves a little more together, but their forwards failed to accept some very easy chances, although Wain and Lawrence gave them as little scope as possible. Kirby scored for the Staff in the first half, and Millard equalised in the second half after a solo run from the half-way line.

57th Co. R.G.A. v. Middlesex Regt. Played on the Club Ground, the following being the teams:—  
57th Co. R.G.A.—Parry; Sanders, Knight; Hancock, Hyam, Bore; Watkinson, Britnell, Small, Harris, McGregor.

Middlesex Regt.—Brown; Bell, Fawthrop; Gretton, Hickard, French; Chaplin, Russell, Back, Road, Turner.

Play throughout the game was of a fairly even character, but there was more fire in the Gunners' play. Small scored twice in the first half, thus giving his side the advantage at half-time by 2 goals to nil. The Middlesex started the second half in fine style and it was not long ere Hickard put his side on even terms, scoring two goals in quick succession. Both sides worked hard for the winning goal, which was obtained for the Gunners by Watkinson. Result:—57th Co. R.G.A., 3; Middlesex Regt., 2.

### QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLE- WORK GUILD.

#### Work of the Hongkong Branch.

City Hall Work Party under Mrs. Stubb.—6 cases were sent to Bombay containing:—43 dressing gowns, 147 pairs of pyjamas, 148 vests, 160 bedjackets, 50 shrouds, 153 shirts, 112 pairs of slippers, 27 eye bandages, 30 d. milk covers, 8 surgical shirts, 36 covers, 7 pairs of bed boots, 30 large mosquito nets, 6 head mosquito nets, 6 mops, 5 dos. handkerchiefs, 24 scrubbers, 1 quilt, 75 small pillows, 3 hold-all, 24 floor swabs, 7 reversible jackets, 332 pairs of socks, 162 pairs of knee caps, 30 pairs of mittens, 184 mufflers and 30 caps. One case was filled with the worn grass slippers, 60 prs., sent by Capt. Hodgkins.

"Our Little Bit Society" under Mrs. Green.—4 quilts, 4 pillows, 41 knitted mufflers, 51 pairs knitted woollen mittens, 30 white woollen caps, 14 pairs stretch boots, 12 knitted sleeveless sweaters, 6 pairs knitted knee caps, 20 pairs white woollen bed socks, 45 suits pyjamas. One parcel from a little girl. To Mrs. Barton, Hon. Sec. Red Cross Fund, Rawalpindi:—492 roller bandages, 61 flannel vests, 56 white woollen knitted caps, 24 white woollen knitted belts, 61 slippers, 12 face cloths, 19 mops, 2 quilts, 2 bags swabs, 52 cap covers, 56 suits pyjamas, 56 suits pyjamas, 1 lot magazines. To Red Cross Depot Bombay:—988 roller bandages, 70 flannel vests, 100 white woollen caps, 11 woollen sleeveless sweaters, 60 pairs cloth slippers, 64 milk covers, 9 floor cloths, 10 pairs socks, 41 white woollen belts, 5 quilts, 5 pillows, 22 mufflers, 35 suits pyjamas, 44 white woollen bed socks, 45 pairs mittens, 11 many-tail bandages. To Local troops:—50 woollen mufflers.

Union Church Work Party under Mrs. Macintosh.—Two cases to Amara, Mesopotamia, containing the following:—187 shirts, 88 suits of pyjamas, 13 vests, 180 handkerchiefs, 189 pairs of socks, 7 pairs of knee caps, 20 pairs of mittens, 14 pairs of bed socks, 6 pairs of cuffs, 18 helmets, 22 mufflers, 8 caps, 24 milk covers, 30 surgical caps, 4 eye bandages, 9 shrouds, 480 roller bandages, 31 face cloths, 24 mops, 1 fr. catcher. To Local troops:—216 handkerchiefs.

Naval & Dockyard under Mrs. Sandeman.—4 pyjamas, 16 vests, 7 shirts, 18 socks, 5 mufflers, 3 caps, 1 helmet and 100 handkerchiefs.

Wesleyan Church Working party under Mrs. Robinson.—735 roller bandages, 50 shirts, 50 handkerchiefs, 20 vests, 30 pairs of socks, 6 pairs of mittens, 1 pair of surgical stockings, 44 mufflers, 3 pyjamas and 150 handkerchiefs for local troops.

Catholic Women's League under Miss Loureiro.—1 muffler, 1 trench sweater, 2 pair socks, 13 pair bed socks, 45 food covers, 19 knitted scrubbers, 32 khaki pocket handkerchiefs, 10 doz. gauze swabs, 1,134 roller bandages and 200 pocket handkerchiefs sent to men of local Garrison for Xmas.

U.S.R.C. Branch, Kowloon, under Mrs. Keigwin.—1,110 roller bandages, 13 capeline bandages, 42 stamp bandages, 18 eye bandages, 121 square swabs, 68 shell swabs, 19 shrouds, 8 wool caps, 7 Balalaeva helmets, 98 khaki handkerchiefs, 4 pairs wo-1 socks, 10 small pillows and 28 scrubbers.

Helen's May Institute under Mrs. Jordan.—1,002 roller bandages, 12 many-tail bandages, 2 caps, 2 surgical stockings and 4 shrouds.

Peak Club under Mrs. Sutherland.—588 roller bandages, 114 many-tail bandages and 818 swabs.

Kowloon Unity Workers under Mrs. Young.—To Miss Wragge, Manrice Hotel, 114 Sherrinwood Walk, Horton, London North:—50 pieces children's clothing, To Mrs. Tucker, Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, Mansfield Street, Haggerston, London N.E.:—50 pieces of men's clothing, To Mrs. Lefroy, the President, S.E.F.A., The Maurice Hotel, Britannia Street, Horton, London North:—25 pieces of children's

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The marriage of the Duke of Devonshire's eldest daughter to the only son of The Macintosh recalls the fact that on the bridegroom's parental estate are 30,000 acres of the very type of wood which the Government most needs, but perhaps we have already had it. The wooded acres from part of the famous deer forest of Coignafarn, by Inverness, a name of special interest to men who in days of peace used to go north for deer and grouse. For Coignafarn was the first Scottish sporting estate let to a Southerner.

Before men stalked deer there, men stalked each other. The forest, which is in the Monadhliath Mountains, was once the scene of a civil war in miniature. A MacNiven insulted the daughter of Cluny Macpherson. The Macphersons thereupon made war on the MacNivens, and slew all but 18 men. The survivors fled into the heart of the mountains, built them a fort with a secret chamber, and lived by plunder till a Macpherson, disguised as a beggar, tracked them down. The vendetta ended in the capture of the last 18 MacNivens.

Cardiff will be interested in the renewed discussion in the House of Lords on the bestowal of honours. When it was elected, twelve years ago, to the dignity of a city, it at first accepted the compliment as recognition of its importance as the paramount town in Wales, as a very important centre of industry, and as one of the great ports of the world. But, no, the then mayor of the city informed the world that its tribute was in reality to himself, as a reward for his long service to the Tory party. With great magnanimity he had declined personal preferment, and secured instead the distinction for the town.

The history of titles makes piquant reading, whether we recall Queen Bess's knighting Drake upon the deck of his little ship, or the grants of dukedoms by Charles II. to his illegitimate children. But there is nothing stranger than the elevation of Bacon. James I. knighted half the town and ignored the greatest intellect of the age. Bacon pleaded that he found himself the only untitled person in his mess at Gray's Inn. He begged for a knighthood, and having succeeded, was able to marry a City alderman's daughter upon whom his heart was set.

The woman commercial is rapidly establishing herself "on the road." Where there was once before the war there are twenty to-day. Manufacturers decline to accept the dictum of local tribunals that the commercial is "a luxury;" they know the value of the personal call. So woman is having her chance, and breaking down thereby the old commercial traditions, including, of course, the old-time commercial wine luncheon, with its levy common to all sitting down. Many of the veterans do not regret this, for "expenses" allowances are not what they were.

A private letter just to hand throws some light on how Tommy makes the best of things at the front. On a recent cold night an isolated party hit upon the idea of making a small bonfire to keep out the cold—a risky proceeding with hostile air craft hovering about. The officer in charge soon spotted the culprit, who were severely "strafed" and ordered to "remove that fluff" and retire to their dug-out. A quarter of an hour later the officer was astonished to find the said dug-out full of smoke, which he penetrated with difficulty. The men had obeyed orders literally, and taken the bonfire with them. They were now enjoying its warmth behind their gas masks!

clothing. To Miss Douglas, Children's Aid Society, 41, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581



## EXASPERATED NORWAY.

An Aversion for the Germans.

The cynical calm with which the Germans are sinking the merchantmen of the northern neutrals is producing a state of exasperation in Scandinavia, especially in Norway, which bodes ill for the Teutonic cause. The Norwegian comments on the sinking of a fleet of Swedish and Norwegian vessels, under a British convoy, in the North Sea, show how deep-seated is the aversion now felt for the Germans. Still more impressive is the vigor of the language used by the Norwegian Government in its note of protest to Berlin. According to the *Christiania Morgenbladet*, it runs:—

"The Norwegian Government will not again state its views, as it has already done so on several occasions, as to the violation of the principle of the freedom of the high seas incurred by the proclamation of large tracts of ocean as a war-zone, and by the sinking of neutral ships not carrying contraband. It is owing to various measures of this kind that Norwegian ships, as well as those of other neutral countries, have been compelled, in order to procure for Norway her essential imports, to seek protection in the past, as they will in the future, by allowing themselves to be conveyed by war-ships belonging to Germany's enemies.

"The Norwegian Government bears in mind that, in a memorandum addressed to the German Government on October 20, 1916, occasioned by the sinking of Norwegian ships in an ice-cold sea by German submarines, it called attention to the fact that the Norwegian nation considered in the light of a violation of the laws of humanity each fresh case in which the death of Norwegian sailors was caused, or their lives exposed to danger.

"It has made a profound impression on the Norwegian people that not only have German submarines continued to sink peaceable neutral merchant ships, paying no attention to the fate of their crews, but that now even German war-ships have adopted the same tactics.

"The Norwegian Government has decided to send this note in order to bring to the attention of the German Government the impression that these acts have made on the Norwegian people."

Discussing what it calls "Germany's murders," the *Christiania Tidens Tegn* says:—

"It would have been a fine feat if the Germans had succeeded in sinking two armed vessels and thereafter rescued the neutral crews and sunk their ships, but the uninterrupted firing upon unarmed vessels at a distance of a few hundred yards without any attempt to rescue them, and the death of all its boldness and reduces it to an act of mere terrorism. It would have been considered impossible even a year ago."

Even more vigorous are the remarks of the *Christiania Aftenpost*:—

"We are accustomed to cynical German brutality in torpedoing neutral steamers without regarding the fate of their crews, but this murder of hundreds of peaceful and defenceless people fills our hearts with horror. It lays bare to the world the absolute savagery of the German heart. There is no reason to reproach the English for the inadequate control of the situation, which was the cause of the catastrophe. It is not in human power to avoid every mishap when the task is such a gigantic one as the control of the entire North Sea and a considerable part of the Atlantic."

The correspondent of the *London Times*, in the Norwegian capital thus describes the sentiment in the country:—

"In northern Norway, where the fishing interests are entirely superseding the shipping interests of the southern parts of the country, and where as a consequence the horrors of the submarine war have not been so intensely felt, the baseness of German methods did not for a long time stand out so clearly. The frequent sinkings of Norwegian and foreign ships, especially since last autumn

## THE CHINESE SITUATION.

What the South Objects To.

The Canton Intelligence Bureau issues the following:—

Replying formally to the recent Presidential Mandate ordering an armistice, the leaders of the South-West, led by Military Governor Tang Chi-yao, of Yunnan, Admiral Ohing Pi-kwang, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, and nine Tashans and generals of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Honan, Szehuan, Hupeh, Kweichow, and other Provinces, have again declared that until the National Assembly is reconstituted at Peking, an enduring peace will be impossible.

The leaders have also pointed out the insincerity of the recent Mandate. The sending of the first and the Second Army to the South, the appointment of Luog Chi-kwang as Inspector-General of Liang Kwang in spite of unfavourable reception by the local inhabitants, the creation of Tsan Chi-jai, the dismissed Premier who has lost confidence among the people, as the Director of the European Expeditionary Force and the making of Tsan Chi-kwei, the notorious general, Minister of War—these things were all done after the armistice had been declared. The General Staff and the War Ministry at Peking, violating the armistice, ordered the capture of Haubien and other cities soon after instruction was given by the South-West for a cessation of fighting.

The reply calls upon Acting President, Feng Kuochang, to explain the unlawful acts of the North and again bring to his attention the repeated and definite demands of the South-West, the observation of the Provisional Constitution and the reconvening of the National Assembly.

## YOUR FIRST DEFENCE.

Pure blood is the body's first line of defence against disease. Healthy blood contains small amounts of antitoxins that neutralise the poisons of invading germs or destroy the germs themselves. That is why so many people exposed to disease do not contract it. Those whose blood is weak and therefore lacking in defensive power are most liable to infection. Every body knows that healthy, red-blooded people are less liable to attacks of cold and influenza than are pale, bloodless people.

To build up the blood there is one remedy that has been a household word for a generation, Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. These pills tone up the entire system, make the blood rich and red, strengthen the nerves, increase the appetite, put colour in the cheeks and lips, and drive away that unnatural, tired feeling. Exercise in moderation, good, wholesome food and fresh air will do the rest.

So begin a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills without delay. You can obtain a supply from any dealer, or 1 bottle \$1.50, six for \$8, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szohuen Road, Shanghai.

Free.—Any reader can obtain a helpful little Health Guide free by addressing a post card request to the above address. Write today.

and the terrible sufferings of the crews, and perhaps still more the indiscriminate destruction of Norwegian fishing-boats in the arctic last spring, have convinced the Norwegian population north of the polar circle of the real danger to their peaceful interests.

"In south Norway the submarine war, entailing so far, a loss of more than 700,000 tons and 600 lives, has stung the population to the quick. Bomb plots and spy cases have dealt the final blow. Official Germany is sowing a seed of sorrow and bitterness in Norwegian hearts which will survive the war."

## LAWN TENNIS.

The Bradley Cup Final.

The final for the Garrison Singles Lawn Tennis Championship for Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men, will be played to-morrow (Friday) at 3 p.m. on the hard courts of the Royal Naval Dockyard Recreation Club, between Sergeant-Major Jowbury, R. E., and Sapper Townsend, R. E.

Mrs. Sandeman has kindly consented to present the prizes to the winners at the conclusion.

The third prize has been won by Sergeant Ives, 87th Co., R. G. A., who beat Sergeant-Major Anderson, R. E., on Wednesday by 6-3 5-7 6-3, and 6-3 Sergeant-Major Anderson thus takes fourth prize and the fifth prize has been won by Corporal Charters, R. E., he having received a walk-over from Conductor Davidson, S. and T. C., who is indisposed.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction SATURDAY the 26th January, 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Wines and Spirits

Without Reserve

8 Cases Chat. Mouton Rothschild (qts and pts.)

15 Cases Chat. Montrose (qts. and pts.)

7 Cases Chat. Yeum (qts. and pts.)

9 Cases Volnay Burgundy (qts.)

10 Cases Pommard Burgundy (qts. and pts.)

6 Cases Chambertin Burgundy (qts. and pts.)

5 Cases Beaune Burgundy (qts. and pts.)

29 Cases Sherry (Gordon) Also

A Large Assortment of Clarets, Hocks, Liqueurs, (Curacao, Sloe gin, Heering's Cherry Brandy, etc.), White Wines, Vermouth, Champagne, etc., etc.

And

40 Cases Stewart Whisky

N.B.—A large percentage of above are in bond, so will be a special attraction to outports.

On view from Thursday the 24th inst.

Terms.—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

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## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"NELEUS,"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 16th January.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd January, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 4th February, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1918.

## JOINT SERVICE

of the

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD"

Royal Mail Lines.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship

"PRINSESS JULIANA,"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon the 22nd inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 16th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st inst. at 10 a.m. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.N.

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1918.

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DAIRY & BLOTTER.

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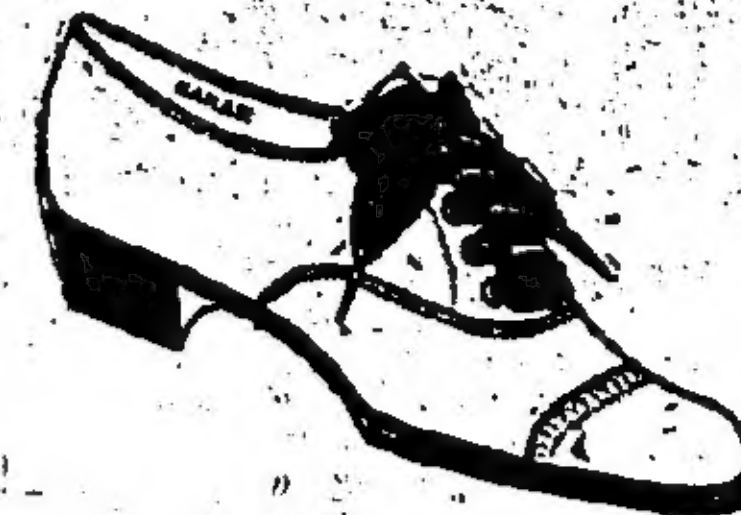
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Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ copy of Hongkong Desk Directory, Dairy and Blotter, 1918, price \$3.00 each.

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NEW STOCK IN TAN, BLACK and PATENT LEATHER.

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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,  
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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Sailing Date

Destination	Steamers	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira, VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama and Yokohama	Saitama Maru	T. 16,000
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo Maru	T. 16,000
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Slyo Maru	T. 12,500
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Kaki Maru	T. 12,500
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Colombo Maru	T. 8,000
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Ceylon Maru	T. 10,000
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Bombay Maru	T. 8,000
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Tensha Maru	T. 8,000
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B. MORI, Manager.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TEIKO MARU	22,000	19th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	23rd Jan.
SHIRYO MARU	22,000	9th Feb.
PERIA MARU	15,000	22nd Feb.
KOREA MARU	18,000	9th Mar.
SIBERIA MARU	19,000	22nd Mar.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, OALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ARYO MARU	15,500	17th Jan.
KIYO MARU	17,500	17th Jan.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	17th Jan.

For freight and passage, apply to T. DAICO, Agent, KING'S BUILDINGS.

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## JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between MANILA, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO. Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI. Subject to change without notice. Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco. S.S. Arakan 20th Jan. S.S. Sintang 21st Jan. S.S. Tjikong 22nd Jan. S.S. Tjikong 23rd Jan. S.S. Tjikong 24th Jan. S.S. Tjikong 25th Jan. S.S. Tjikong 26th Jan. S.S. Tjikong 27th Jan. S.S. Tjikong 28th Jan. S.S. Tjikong 29th Jan. S.S. Tjikong 30th Jan. S.S. Tjikong 31st Jan. S.S. Tjikong 1st Feb. S.S. Tjikong 2nd Feb. S.S. Tjikong 3rd Feb. S.S. Tjikong 4th Feb. S.S. Tjikong 5th Feb. S.S. Tjikong 6th Feb. S.S. Tjikong 7th Feb. S.S. Tjikong 8th Feb. S.S. Tjikong 9th Feb. S.S. Tjikong 10th Feb. S.S. Tjikong 11th Feb. S.S. Tjikong 12th Feb. S.S. Tjikong 13th Feb. S.S. Tjikong 14th Feb. S.S. Tjikong 15th Feb. S.S. Tjikong 16th Feb. S.S. Tjikong 17th Feb. S.S. Tjikong 18th Feb. S.S. Tjikong 19th Feb. S.S. Tjikong 20th Feb. S.S. Tjikong 21st Feb. S.S. Tjikong 22nd Feb. S.S. Tjikong 23rd Feb. S.S. Tjikong 24th Feb. 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**CONSIGNEES**



## COOK'S SON OR MARQUIS.

Gardener's Claim to Title and Estates.

The Court of Appeal recently heard an appeal from an order of Mr. Justice Horridge in a claim of a gardener, known as George Tooth, that he was the legitimate son of the fifth Marquis of Waterford.

The case was that of Beresford v. the Attorney-General (the Marquis of Waterford and others cited), in which the judge had refused an application for leave to use in a suit for declaration of legitimacy evidence already given in another suit, but made an order that the evidence should be taken on commission.

Mr. Hume-Williams, for the appellants, said the plaintiff, a gardener, asserted that he was Marquis of Waterford and entitled to the title and the estates. The defendants alleged that on March 29, 1873, the wife of the fifth Lord Waterford died after having had a stillborn child, and they were buried together. The marchioness had had a cook whose sister, a woman named Tooth, about that time or a little earlier gave birth to an illegitimate child. Out of sympathy Lady Waterford took Tooth's child out of the workhouse and after her death the Marquis had it educated. The defendant's case was that the child was the claimant, but the claimant said he was the child alleged to have been stillborn.

About 1903, said counsel, the plaintiff began to make these assertions, and as the only people who knew anything about the matter were getting old the trustees of the present Lord Waterford brought an action to perpetuate testimony. The chief person who knew anything about the matter was Mrs. Fricelle White, formerly maid companion to Lady Waterford, who was instrumental in taking the child out of the workhouse. In 1913 an order was made for the examination of the witness before an examiner in London, and Mrs. White was examined and cross-examined at great length.

Another witness was a Mrs. Vivyan, a great friend of Lady Waterford, who was in possession of some facts with regard to the birth of the stillborn child.

In 1914 the claimant began an action for slander against Mrs. White for a statement that he was not the Marquis of Waterford. The statement of claim was struck out and his appeal dismissed. Then he began to send abusive and scurrilous letters and postcards to Mrs. White. One of them was: "Mrs. White, you wicked liar and murderer. Look at the morning papers. You will see they are protecting you for a little while. I mean the public to know what you are receiving your money for."

In another he wrote: "If the Waterford family tell your husband the truth he will do without your dirty money."

Mr. Colam, for the defendant, here said that the claimant's case was that Lady Waterford's child was not stillborn. According to his case, the child was brought from the marquis's house, where the birth took place, to the house of a Mrs. Jones, where it had been ever since. They wanted to put dates to Mrs. White which would show that her story that the claimant was fifteen months old when taken from the workhouse was absolutely untrue. The reference to money related to a suggestion that she received £500 a year for life for what she did.

Lord Justice Swinfen Eady: Is it your case that both children were living and that there was no burial of a child at all?

Mr. Colam: Our case is that the dowager marchioness refused to allow the marquis to bring his wife to any of the family mansions.

Mr. Hume Williams read other postcards, one of which ran:

"To keep it fresh in your memory that I am the sixth marquis and not a cook's son, and also that I am not an impostor, you wicked liar—G. Tooth, 5th Marquis of Waterford."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the Hongkong Telegraph.]

## AN ACTOR'S DEATH.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

Sir,—I think the Christian and surname of the gentleman whose death you announce in your issue of last evening under the heading of "Famous Savoy Actor's Sudden Death" must be erroneous. During my 29 years' residence in London I never heard of an actor of that name as being connected with the Savoy Theatre, but a cousin of mine, named "Rutland Barrington," has been connected since its formation, and took a leading part in Gilbert and Sullivan's early operas at the Savoy, notably the "Mikado," "Iolanthe," "Patience" etc., and I think this must be the gentleman to whom your report is intended to refer.

Apologising for troubling you. Yours etc.,

RICHARD C. FAITHFULL.

Hongkong, Jan. 17, 1918.

[There is no mistake in either the Christian name or surname given—Mr. Fred Billington. Out account of the death is taken from the Daily Chronicle—Ed. H.K.T.]

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), state:—

Inspectors and Sergeants. All Inspectors and Sergeants (other than Staff) will attend at Headquarters Club at 5.45 p.m. on Thursday, January 24. Uniform optional.

Musketry, Sunday, January 20. Leave Blake Pier 9.0 a.m.—To Fire:—All members of Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons who have not yet fired. Also, whole of No. 9 Section. Also Inspector Ribeiro and Cr. Sergt. P. A. Rosario. As Registrar: Keepers:—Chief Inspector: Lamont and Staff Inspectors: Arnold, Clarke, Watt, Taylor and Fothergill.

Leave Blake Pier 1.30 p.m.—To Fire:—Whole of No. 10 Section, and part of No. 11 Section to be detailed by Section Commanders. Also Inspector Botelho and Cr. Sergt. J. N. Rosario. As Registrar: Keepers:—Staff Inspectors: Potter and Wildin, Inspector Gegg, Sergt. Assistant Baleson, and Cr. Sergt. Ford and Goodwin.

Band and Orchestra. Monday, January 21.—Orchestra Practice.

Wednesday, January 23.—Band Practice.

Friday, January 25.—Clarionets.

Strength. Joined.—Mounted. Police, Trooper 496 J. M. Hall.

## RUBBER DIVIDENDS.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Lunas Rubber Estates, Limited, have declared a final dividend of 8 per cent. for the year ending 31st October, 1917, making 15 per cent. for the whole year. Also Gajah Rubber Estate, Ltd., have declared a final dividend of 20% for the year ending 31st September, 1917, making 60% for the whole year.

In another communication the claimant charged Mrs. White with having murdered Lady Waterford, his mother, by putting arsenic in her medicine.

The claimant was arrested, and at the Old Bailey, where he pleaded "guilty" his counsel offered profuse apologies and he was bound over.

The Court allowed the defendant's appeal and discharged the orders of Mr. Justice Horridge, holding that the evidence taken was available and could be used in Court at the trial. They also refused to compel Mrs. White, who was seventy-seven and Mrs. Vivyan, who was seventy and in advanced old age, to attend the trial.

## THE SOUTHERN FRONT.

Italy's Peril and the Allied Opportunity.

Mr. Sidney Low writes in the Daily Chronicle as follows:—

There are military critics and commentators on the war who call themselves Westerners and Easterners. For my part, I am neither or both. I am a Westerner when the strategic centre of gravity is in the west, an Easterner if it should shift eastward. At the present moment I am disposed to be a Southerner. That is to say, I see that the Southern sector of the Allied front, which is in Italy, exposes the whole combination to great danger and at the same time offers it a great opportunity. Therefore, it seems to me, a combined effort of the most determined and energetic kind should be made, first to avert the danger and, secondly, to develop the opportunity to the last ounce for the common benefit.

The gravity of the local situation is extreme. There is a tendency in some quarters to treat it somewhat lightly, and to suggest that "Italy will be all right." It is urged that the German attack was carried out by an "inconsiderable" force, that it only succeeded because of the bad moral of the Italian Second Army, and that "Odessa," despite his losses in men and guns, has a larger number of both than his opponents, and so should be able to hold his own, with some assistance, either on the Tagliamento or on one of the other river lines farther back. The inference seems to be that though we should, no doubt, give a reasonable amount of aid to our temporarily distressed Ally, we must not be over-anxious, nor allow ourselves to be diverted from our prime task of smashing the Germans in Flanders by using up too much strength upon a side-issue.

But in the larger field of strategic policy a side-issue may at any moment become of vital importance, just as the fate of a battle may depend upon the conduct of a regiment or a company. So it was at Ypres, three years ago, when Fitz-Clarence and the 2nd Worcesters saved the day and the Alliance. So it was in the Balkans in 1915, when Serbia was not saved, to the ruinous detriment of the whole Allied scheme. To many onlookers, and, unhappily also, to some of the most influential military authorities, Serbia, even when menaced by the Bulgarian attack, may also have seemed a side-issue. There were statesmen in the Allied Cabinets, and some soldiers, who took a different view. It is understood that Mr. Lloyd George urged his colleagues to meet, or anticipate, the Bulgarian declaration of war by the dispatch of 150,000 men to Salonica. General Castelnau agreed with him. If that course had been taken Serbia would not have been overrun, and Venizelos would have been able to bring Greece over to the Entente side two years ago.

Italy, of course, is to receive Franco-British aid. There is no doubt of that. But it would be a grave mistake if contingents were doled out parsimoniously and by dribbles. We should assemble a large army and maintain it against the wreckage of war by ample and systematic reinforcements. Odessa's position is still highly critical, though there is no reason to suppose that the entire Italian Second Army has lost the will to victory, or that the "rot" extended beyond the few units which gave away the posterns of the Julian Alps. But the Austro-Italian drive is to a victorious conclusion is not Italy's business alone—it is the joint and common interest of all the Allied Powers. Britain, France, America, so far as she can, should co-operate in the attempt to overcome a great hostile army which is now only "in being" but in the open. It is not enough merely to hold up the Austro-German advance, and settle down to another year of attrition, with the enemy entrenched right across Italy from the Dolomites to the lagoons; we must (to) crush the Italian drive, to grind it to powder, and then the opportunity will be given.

## CRICKET.

Hongkong C. C. v. Craigengower C. C.

The following will represent the Club on the Club ground on Saturday, 19th January, at 2.15 p.m.—T. E. Pearce (Captain), D. E. Donnelly, F. W. S. Evans, Capt. E. H. Gray, H. E. Holland, P. Jack, M. M. Mass, Lieut. McConnell, Col. Morgan, H. E. Mariel and Lieut. H. E. Murray, Civil Service v. Royal Engineers.

The following will represent the Civil Service Club on their own ground at 2 p.m. on Saturday next:—Hon. C. Severn, O.M.G. (Captain), R. E. O. Bird, D. M. Goodall, B. V. Bradbury, F. J. Ling, W. H. Edmonds, E. W. Hamilton, W. E. Dixon, R. C. Wiltchell, O.M.V. Reynolds and P. T. Lambie.

## FOOTBALL.

H. K. F. C. v. Navy.

The following players have been chosen to represent the Hongkong Club in their game with the Navy on Saturday, the 19th inst., on the Club Ground at 4 p.m.:—Goldenberg, Cave, McCubbin, Belsion, Stewart, Rodger, Grimmett, Chassels, Pasco, McTavish and Morrison. Reserves:—Raiton and Gerrard.

Hongkong St. Andrew's Society. Hongkong St. Andrew's Society again propose celebrating the anniversary of the birth of the poet Burns by holding on January 25 a dinner on similar lines to the dinner held last year.

## Concert.

A concert under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor will be held in the Hales Hall Institute on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 9.15 p.m. A proportion of the proceeds will be given to War Charities.

have never had since the Marne (when it could not be used to the full) of showing our superiority in the field. For this reason it appears to me that we ought to treat the southern front as an integral part of our whole campaign, and do much more than merely enable Odessa to bar the roads that lead to Lombardy and Piedmont. I know that we cannot relax our hold upon the throat of the German main force on the Lys, and Meuse and Aisne. But we can risk allowing down the pace of our hammer-strokes for the sake of delivering deadly blows elsewhere, particularly as every division we send involves some displacement of the enemy's units in the East or the West, or a more rapid consumption of his waning reserves.

So, I repeat, let us make the Southern front our front in a real sense. It is a good maxim in war to strike the foe where he is weakest. Austria is the most vulnerable of our two chief antagonists. Germany still stands four-squares and solid: she is not reeling yet. But Austria, weary from a deadly war-weariness; her finances are in disorder, she is chafing against the Prussian collar, she is distressed and heavily shaken. Let us shake her further by overthrowing her fighting force where alone we can get at them, which is in North-Eastern Italy. The Italians cannot achieve that object by themselves; with our help, given on a great scale, they might do so. If they did, and the result were the collapse and submission of Germany's principal partner, the final victory of the Allies would be in sight. On the other hand, if Italy, defeated by the continued presence of the invaders on her soil, should turn from the Entente, it is very different and might be before us. We are at one of the turning-points of the world-conflict. Great mistakes are to be won or lost in Northern Italy, and it rests with the statesmen of the Western War Council to play for them with boldness and decision.

## GERMAN AIMS.

The New Industrial Oligarchy in Germany: II.

Speaking broadly, the plan of the industrial leaders at present seems to be the establishment of an industrial oligarchy composed of themselves and various officials, so that they may recoup themselves to some extent for the loss of their export trade by plundering the German consumer with the help of the Government. It has often been foretold that after peace, when the terrible burdens due to the inflation of the currency and the loss of foreign trade came to be adjusted between the different classes of the community, there would be internecine war in Germany; and something of the sort is now actually in view. It has been professed by much talk about the value of the home market and how it has replaced the foreign market during the war; and though responsible writers like Professor Bernard Karmy understood that the efforts which created the ten milliards of marks per annum of foreign trade (now lost) had really been replaced by war industry, (we should add too by the activities of the army), whose products vanished into air, there are many who apparently take literally such absurd statements as that of Prince Bawo, that "during the war the home market has been called on to replace the foreign market", and proclaim that in future Germany should be economically a closed borough, *Reichsleone Handelsstat*. This is not what the capitalists mean, of course; but the talk is symptomatic of the attention they are paying to the home market as a "second best" plan. They seem to have found an essay in the Government in the Chancellor with his "monopolies," and in the new Foreign Minister von Kuhlmann, who is credited by those who know him with such a firm belief in the economic power of Germany that he would make considerable political concessions to safeguard economic opportunities. The Government, beyond giving Hindenburg a free hand, has not to pre-occupy itself much with the true military party, the agriculturalists and Junkers. They have made great profits already; they will make much greater ones after peace, when the maximum prices of food are removed and foodstuffs rise to the full height of prices demanded by the depreciated mark. So the Government holds itself free to consider the industrialists. Money, if it must have somehow when peace comes, and they are its best chance.

Much the most important thing now going on in Germany, from the industrial point of view, is the institution of monopolies. We will leave the consideration of this for a subsequent article, and indicate the other lines on which the capitalists are working, with or without Government aid; of course ultimately covering upon monopolies, and all revealing a total disregard of the interests of the German people. As a consequence of the optimistic talk about shipping indulged in in the summer of 1916, primarily by Herr Ballin, the shipping magnates succeeded in unloading masses of shipping shares upon the public; and some of the big industrial companies have taken advantage of the patriotic support of the various war loans to pay off at par in war loan stock, subscribed at a discount, debentures which they would presently have had to redeem at a premium, thus making a double profit out of the debenture holders. The Shipping Subsidies Bill has been rearranged to suit the shipowners and big industrialists, many of whom, during the war, have acquired an interest in shipping. When the Bill was first introduced, *Vorworts* said: "The grants will, of course, have to be redeemed with interest. It is an admirable opportunity for the Empire to employ for its general good the influence which it acquires by the granting of credits, and to exclude monopolistic tendencies." As a fact, the Bill now is a huge gift to the shipping and allied industrial interests; for the grants are not repayable; and the

## CHARGE WITHDRAWN.

Magisterial Regrets over Women's Detention.

A well-dressed Chinese woman, who was at one time the concubine of a Chinese living in Hongkong, was charged on remand before Mr. Dyer Hall, at the Police Court this afternoon, with the larceny of clothing, money and jewellery, valued altogether at \$4,599.75, during 1915.

Mr. E. Davidson appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Leo D'Almada for the defendant.

Mr. Davidson stated that on going into all the facts of the case he had decided to offer no further evidence. He found that the vital evidence was that of a twelve-year-old child and it was not likely that his Worship, or a jury, would convict on such. It was obvious that the larceny had taken place, but it might easily have been committed by someone else. The evidence of the child was uncorroborated.

Mr. D'Almada pointed out that it was a very serious thing for his client, who has been confined in prison since Saturday, not having been able to find the \$5,000 bail required. It was quite probable that the case would not stop there so far as damages were concerned. He wished for a note of what Mr. Davidson had said to be taken, and also a certificate of discharge given.

His Worship made the note as requested, and, in discharging the defendant, told her that he regretted that she had been detained.

Minority Socialists, when the Trade and Industry Committee of the Reichstag approved the Bill, refused their adherence on the ground that it meant a gift of \$50,000,000 to the shipping ring. It will probably be far more than that. The Bill, however, imports a large measure of Government control of shipping; and the public expects that the Government will control all cargo space, and ration imported raw materials between all businesses pro rata, so as to get all, big and little, restarted simultaneously. This is not the idea of the big men who are co-operating with the Government. Herr Muller, Vice-President of Siemens Schuckert, which with its allies and subsidiaries forms one of the greatest of all German combinations, has explained at length (Platz-Mark. 28) that "rationing" would not mean equitable distribution, and would cause delay, driving out customers, that the vital matter is to get stuff worked up quickly for export; and that there must therefore be free cargo space, unregulated, for private purchasers. It is cleverly put, as though on patriotic grounds; but the private purchasers would of course be the big industries, with their overwhelming power in money and export facilities and their existing interests in shipping; it is one more scheme for enabling the big business to crowd out the little ones. Doubtless the Government will capitulate to their allies; they cannot well do else, looking at the course the monopoly question is taking.

Another matter of notice is the census which has recently been ordered of all industrial undertakings, with extensive power to examine business correspondence and books. This looks like another move toward the industrial oligarchy. Even more important is cheap labour. Special businesses in Germany, such as the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, are everywhere disappearing, and we shall see presently that the monopoly syndicates will close many more. The difficulty of importing raw materials, due to loss of shipping and the fall of the mark, means at best much unemployment, and the new oligarchy will be able to count on cheap labour to any extent. We may see the realisation of the dream of Herr Rathenau of the A.E.G., that every German, not fit for intellectual work, shall engage in "productive labour"; he shall be at low wages, and for the product of a body of men who live on his Government and who helped to make the war which ruined him.

(To be Continued.)

## MISSIONARY WORK.

Special Appeal for Support.

The collections on Sunday at St. John's Cathedral, St. Peter's Church and at St. Andrew's, Kowloon, will be on behalf of the Hongkong Church Missionary Association, which assists approved missionary work of the Church of England in the Diocese of Victoria. The Bishop of Victoria has written a letter to the Association appealing for extra help this year, as the resources for missionary work are suffering a heavy loss on exchange. Any extra support which is given at the present time will be an especial encouragement to the very depleted missionary staff now working in the Diocese, and at the same time, a great relief to the Home Societies, which are unable by their grants to make up for the heavy loss on exchange which is experienced locally on all monies coming from Home. The Hon. Treasurer of the Association is Major Walsley, Queen's Gardens, and the Hon. Secretaries are the Rev. W. T. Featherstone and Mr. Charles Gacken.

The Bishop of Victoria will preach on Sunday at the Cathedral at 11 a.m., and at St. Andrew's Kowloon at 6 p.m.

## CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of January 16 as follows:—

Owing to financial difficulties, the Government has sanctioned the Provincial Treasurer's proposal to issue Treasury notes to the amount of \$3,000,000 at the same currency as other notes.

A Russian theatrical agent went to see the Superintendent of Police with a letter of introduction from the Russian Consul, requesting permission to give a performance in some of the theatres but was refused on account of the present situation in the city. A notice was issued to the theatres accordingly.

A report has reached Canton that Long Chai-kwong's troops have entered Pakhoi.

Dr. San Yatsen has persuaded the members of the Provincial Assembly to ask the support of various parties for the establishment of Parliament in Canton, and also to endeavour to secure about one hundred thousand dollars for its expenses. He says that as soon as the Parliament is properly established the foreign nations will hasten to recognize the Military Government, after which the Maritime Customs duties, and the Salt revenue can be determined by the Government instead of being sent to Peking and thus the money borrowed for Parliamentary expenses can be repaid.

## A CHINESE COMPLAINT.

A local Chinese, who apparently desires to air grievances, sends us the following, which we give in his own words:—

"One Sunday last the 12th inst., we had a party travelling by train from Kowloon and left at 8 a.m. and thence we walked to the Chinese station at Shatin. But where we got 2 horse carriages to go to Castle Peak. As we got about 8 miles we found it took about 3 hours time. It happened that one of the carriages was taken down by the side of the road and the other was unable to run. We found they were in such great trouble there we were obliged to Shatin. But I am by foot. We saw that the New Territories are the best places for all the travellers, but it is distressed that no comfortable vehicles to effect the convenience."

## Prize Day.

The Hon. Mr. Glad Stevens, O.M.G., into distribution prizes at the Sainiguan School on February 5, at noon.

We have a note to go to the Hon. Mr. Glad Stevens, O.M.G., a copy of a letter addressed to the Hon. Treasurer of the Hongkong Church Missionary Association, the chairman of the Finance Committee of the British Empire Society, acknowledging the sum of \$10,000 from the Hon. Mr. Glad Stevens, O.M.G., for the support of the Hongkong Church Missionary Association, and who helped to make the war which ruined him.



## PREMIER'S TRIUMPH.

Eloquent Reply to Mr. Asquith's Criticism.

There were excited followers of Mr. Asquith who went to the House of Commons recently confident that they were about to witness the downfall of the Prime Minister. But the fates and Mr. Lloyd George had decreed otherwise. And, listening to Mr. Asquith himself, it was difficult to escape the conclusion that he himself was not so ready as his rasher friends supposed for mortal combat. Combat, indeed, there was, but not mortal combat. If ever it had been intended, Mr. Asquith at the last moment must have changed his mind. He can give a far more effective display of swordsmanship than that when he likes.

In fact, it was a laboured speech, and the only passages in which he approached effectiveness were when he was attacking not the new proposals of the Government, but the form in which they were presented. Not the new "inter-Allied Council," but the Paris speech, in which the necessity for its creation was pressed upon the attention of the world. Whether Mr. Asquith meant to bless or curse the Council no one quite knew. He devoted a large portion of his speech to an admission of its necessity, and then he devoted another large portion to showing that none of the disasters which have befallen the Allies during the war would have been averted even if it had been in existence. The statesmen and their staffs have been holding periodical meetings for two years and more; all he suggested was that a few more high-litton officers might be appointed to secure better co-ordination of plans. He pointed out how friction might arise, if there were two conflicting sets of military experts. He spoke strongly against unity of control being regarded as a first step towards unity of command.

But on all these several heads the Prime Minister's reply was overwhelming, because he could show that Mr. Asquith's fears were entirely illusory. The Prime Minister is equally opposed to unity of command and to the appointment of a Generalissimo.

The new Council has no executive power whatever. Responsibility still remains with the separate Governments.

If no difficulties are placed in the way of the Council, there should be no need to invest it with executive power. But all depends on goodwill.

The new Council will be a permanent body. Its staff of co-ordinating experts will draw their information from the respective General Staffs. They will be able to survey the whole field—continuously, and to press their views on the Governments in a way utterly impossible now.

As for the idea, sedulously fostered in some quarters, that the politicians are scheming to take control out of the hands of the soldiers, the Prime Minister told the House that the project of such a Council was first mooted by Lord Kitchener as far back as July 25, 1915, and that it was revived at a meeting of the Allied General Staffs in July of the present year. In other words, the scheme originated with the soldiers, who know well how delicate a matter it is for one Staff to press its views upon another as to apprehending dangers lurking on a front not its own. There was no more effective passage in the Prime Minister's speech than that in which he said that the Allied strategy of each year has hitherto been discussed and settled at a single meeting of the Allied General Staffs, and that the co-ordination which theoretically exists at the present time is practically illusory. The attack, such as it was on the Council, collapsed utterly. The Council holds the field, and later in the day Sir Edward Carson warmly related Sir Charles Robinson's opinion that the scheme had been a success.

the righteous, but over which they have been secretly rubbing their hands in glee? Mr. Asquith was severe on the Paris speech as doing less than justice to the statesmen and soldiers of the Allies; and as suggesting that British blood and British bravery had been "relatively squandered"—this phrase drew rival cries of "Yes" and "No"—which with better vision and sounder strategy could have been better expended elsewhere. Mr. Asquith spoke as though he were vindicating the soldiers against unwarranted aspersions, when he said that the great Somme offensive had saved the whole situation, which might have been irretrievable if Verdun had fallen. All this passage was eloquently spoken, and drew in places hearty cheers. The phrasing showed the old skill and there was a loud laugh when the critic twitted the Prime Minister with having "regaled the good people of Paris with irrelevant rhetoric."

But the laugh was ten times louder when the Prime Minister came to reply. He did not deal with Mr. Asquith's criticisms of his speech. He let them nearly all pass unanswered. His justification of the thing took its breath away—that he had considered his Paris speech very carefully, and that he had gone there with the deliberate intention of exploding a bombshell, which should focus the attention of all the Allies upon what he said. The mere publication of the Rapallo resolution would hardly have made a ripple. He was resolved to make a stir, a commotion, a big splash. "I may know nothing of military strategy," he observed, "but I do know something of political strategy." He wanted to arouse public opinion, so he made "a disagreeable speech"—disagreeable all round—with the result, as he claimed, that all the Allies are now heartily in favour of the Council, and are wide awake to the hard facts of the situation. Such was the only answer he vouchsafed to those who challenged his facts and condemned his methods. It drew shouts of laughter, but these were followed by rounds of hearty cheers. The Prime Minister got well home. He was thoroughly worked up. He struck not so much at Mr. Asquith as at Mr. Asquith's lieutenant and their supporters in the Press. "I don't withdraw a single syllable," he said, and then he went on to denounce, with a derisive gesture towards the pacifist group, "the new friends of the Army," who were crying, "Hands off the Army!" He said that when he listened to them he felt as though he were crossing the Channel in a torpedo-boat destroyer in a choppy sea. The Posenbys and the Snowdens were furious at this contemptuous stroke, and they rejoined the more when the Prime Minister denounced the malignant pacifism, who are now playing Germany's game, as "traitors," whose activities ought to be brought to a summary end.

Mr. Lloyd George made another telling point when he said that only on two occasions had he voted against the advice of the soldiers. One was over the gun programme, for which every soldier thanked him to-day; the other was when he insisted that Sir Eric Geddes should take over the reorganisation of the railway system behind the lines in France. The First Lord had to hide his blushes at this flattering personal reference, but the cheers of the House gave him warm endorsement. The rhetorical success of the Prime Minister's speech was instantaneous. Vigorous throughout, Mr. Lloyd George spoke at times with a fervid intensity of feeling, and he is never better worth listening to than when he throws off his muzzie and lets the words stream forth. But the personal passion in the speech was not to be compared with the patriotic passion. This blessed out every few sentences, into a leaping and darting flame, which while it scorched his critics, warmed his friends to new enthusiasm. He moved the House. He started the House. And to hold the field, and later in the day Sir Edward Carson warmly related Sir Charles Robinson's opinion that the scheme had been a success.

But the Paris speech was not the only one of this kind. The Prime Minister's speech was a masterpiece of political strategy. He wanted to arouse public opinion, so he made "a disagreeable speech"—disagreeable all round—with the result, as he claimed, that all the Allies are now heartily in favour of the Council, and are wide awake to the hard facts of the situation. Such was the only answer he vouchsafed to those who challenged his facts and condemned his methods. It drew shouts of laughter, but these were followed by rounds of hearty cheers. The Prime Minister got well home. He was thoroughly worked up. He struck not so much at Mr. Asquith as at Mr. Asquith's lieutenant and their supporters in the Press. "I don't withdraw a single syllable," he said, and then he went on to denounce, with a derisive gesture towards the pacifist group, "the new friends of the Army," who were crying, "Hands off the Army!" He said that when he listened to them he felt as though he were crossing the Channel in a torpedo-boat destroyer in a choppy sea. The Posenbys and the Snowdens were furious at this contemptuous stroke, and they rejoined the more when the Prime Minister denounced the malignant pacifism, who are now playing Germany's game, as "traitors," whose activities ought to be brought to a summary end.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Brunner Mond's Capital. Messrs. Brunner, Mond and Co., the great chemical manufacturing firm, which has an issued capital of £4,597,870 and a reserve fund of £1,091,540, has decided so to reorganise its share capital as to make it correspond more closely with the actual capital employed. While the scheme is being prepared the directors are anxious that none of the shareholders should be prejudiced by operations on the Stock Exchange; and therefore they have issued a circular letter to every holder of ordinary and preference shares, pointing out that apart from the large amount of money invested in the form of preference shares, bearing a fixed rate of interest, the directors have from time to time issued shares at a considerable premium which do not rank for dividend. The last issue of ordinary shares was made at the rate of £3 per share, and only £1 ranked for dividend. On the £1 a dividend of 2½ per cent. was paid (as has been the case for many years), but the real amount of capital received on each of these shares was £3, so that the dividend was really one-third of 2½, namely, 9½ per cent. The market value of the shares issued for the purpose was about £1,818,875, but the shares purchased were entered in the company's books at the par value of the shares given in exchange, viz., £465,000. Apart from this, the value of the company's investments in other companies is now much greater than the extremely conservative figures at which they were entered in the books. As a result of these facts there is an impression that the company is making an unfair profit out of customers and the labour it employs. This is far from being the case. The outcome of the new scheme will be to increase very considerably the number of shares held by each ordinary shareholder without expense to him or her, but in the directors' view the total value of each shareholder's increased earning will be the same as his or her present holding. The amount of profits distributed will not be affected, and the relative market value of the shares should therefore remain unaffected, although naturally the Stock Exchange quotation will come down in due proportion to the increased number of shares issued.

Industry After the War. Mr. F. W. Gilbertson (Pontardawe Steel and Tinplate Company), who was re-elected president of Swansea Metal Exchange recently said we should have to face after the war taxation on a tremendous scale; shipping facilities would be inadequate, capital scarce, and the purchasing power of money low. These conditions would run for a long time by side with the sudden dislocation of industry as it existed to-day, and cessation of the spurious prosperity that accompanied expenditure of war services in all European countries. We should be in the best position for re-establishing our economic life, but we should be confronted with a situation that would demand cool heads, mutual goodwill, and common determination of all classes to work together. Our national interests were bound up with the cost of production, and he pointed out the danger of any tampering with the industrial situation that would destroy enterprise and initiative or subsidise inefficiency. There was no reason why the nation's production should not be increased to an enormous extent after the war as would be necessary, and if labour was to receive better remuneration on the average in future, as it expected, it could only be obtained by increasing the total divisible profit and the scale production. (Applause.)

## MR. SIDNEY WHITMAN ON THE KAISER.

A Picture of Russia's India and the War.

Writing in the *Fortnightly* on Mr. Gerard's revelations of Germany, Mr. Sidney Whitman refers to the Kaiser's remark, "No gentleman could approve of waging war against women and children."

Without the Emperor's own foreknowledge and approval (he says) it would have been impossible for Miss Cavell to have been executed, let alone for such a crime as the sinking of the *Lusitania* to have been committed. Nobody who possesses the most rudimentary familiarity with the nature of the present day autocratic rule in Germany can be unaware that under Wilhelm II it is in touch with and controls the most insignificant act at the furthest extremity of the Empire. It would have been as impossible for such events to happen without the Emperor's sanction as for an apple to fall from a tree except in obedience to the law of gravitation.

We shall arrive at no plain appreciation of the Germany of to-day if we do not grasp this dominance of the Emperor as the central fact of German life. For truly the spirit which has radiated from the Court has been squeezing the national life into a new mould, aided in the pressure by every powerful influence in the country which could be controlled. Independence has disappeared even from the highest place.

Of all the German Emperor's sins against the German people the greatest is that he has destroyed root and branch that independence of character exemplified in the Potsdam miller's retort to Frederick the Great "that there were still judges to be found in Berlin." This sturdy quality, this stiffness of backbone, it was which served Bismarck, even though an old man, to the reply to the Emperor's insolent reminder that he could command him as his sovereign not to receive certain persons in his house: "My sovereign's authority ceases on the threshold of my wife's drawing room."

should be confronted with a situation that would demand cool heads, mutual goodwill, and common determination of all classes to work together. Our national interests were bound up with the cost of production, and he pointed out the danger of any tampering with the industrial situation that would destroy enterprise and initiative or subsidise inefficiency. There was no reason why the nation's production should not be increased to an enormous extent after the war as would be necessary, and if labour was to receive better remuneration on the average in future, as it expected, it could only be obtained by increasing the total divisible profit and the scale production. (Applause.)

## HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

B—SELLERS; SA—SALES; R—BUYERS; N—NOMINAL.

## OFFICIAL PRICES.

## BANKS.

H. K. &amp; S. Banks b. 597½

## MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons b. 995

North Chinas b. 115

Yanagazes b. 740

Yanagazes b. ex 73 805

## FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. 125

H. K. Fires b. 130

## SHIPPING.

Douglases b. 744

Steamboats b. 174

Indos (Def.) b. 156

Indos (Pref.) b. 153

Shells b. 112

Ferries b. 128

## REFINERIES.

Sugars b. 89

Malabons b. 86

## MINING.

Kallans b. 38

Langkats b. 144

Raub b. 250

Tronohs b. 30

Urals b. 23

Oriental Cons. b. 27

## DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &amp;C.

H. K. Wharves b. 974

Kowloon Docks b. 126

Shai Docks b. 70

## LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. 90

H. K. Hotels b. 90

Land Invest. b. 90

H'phreys Est. b. 67½

K'loon Lands b. 90

Shai Lands b. 70

West Points b. 81

Reclamations b. 115

## COTTON MILLS.

Ewos b. 170

Kung Yiks b. 16

Shai Cottons b. 120

Yangtze Spools b. 74

Orientals b. 44

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos b. 74

China Light &amp; P. b. 750

Providents b. 750

Dairy Farms b. 73

Green Islands b. 73

H. K. Electric b. 74

H. K. Ice Co. b. 182½

Ropes b. 234

Steel Foundries b. 10

Trams, Low Level &amp; A. &amp; A. b. 84

Trams, Peak, old. b. 84

Trams, Peak, new. b. 84

Laundries b. 64

U. Waterboats b. 12

Watsons b. 64

Wm. Powells b. 68

Morning Posts b. 22

## CORRECTED TO MON THURSDAY JANUARY 17, 1918.

## BENJAMIN &amp; POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Brokers.

## EXCHANGE.

## SELLING.

IT Demand 3/4

30 d/s 3/4

60 d/s 3/4

4 m/s 3/4

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 128

T/T Japan 138½

T/T India Nom.

Demand, India Nom.

T/T San Francisco 714

co &amp; New York 714

T/T Java 163

T/T Marks Nom.

T/T France 410

Demand, Paris 410½

## BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 3/14

4 m/s. D/P 3/14

6 m/s. L/C 3/14

30 d/s. Sydney &amp; Melbourne 3/14

30 d/s. San Francisco 724

4 m/s. Marks Nom.

4 m/s. France 425

6 m/s. France 430

Demand, Germany —

Demand, New York 714

T/T Bombay —

Demand, Bombay —

T/T Calcutta —

Demand, Calcutta —

Demand, Manila 143

Demand, Singapore 143

On Haiphong 147 prem.

On Saigon 147 prem.

On Bangkok 514

Sovereign 650 Nom.

Gold Loan, per cent. 4220

Bar Silver, per cent. 424

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DROUGHTY PER 100

Chinese, 100, 100, 100, 100

HONGKONG, 100, 100, 100, 100

## BANKS.

## BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

## INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4½% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (Paid up) — France 45,000,000

(¼ of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: André Berthelot.

General Manager: A. J. Bernoth.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County &amp; Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond &amp; Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUST DE JOUVEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 333

5, Charter Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

## NOTICES.

## NOTICE.

## PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

TO	FROM	START	END
10.00 AM	10.00 AM	10.00 AM	10.00 AM
10.15 AM	10.15 AM	10.15 AM	10.15 AM
10.30 AM	10.30 AM	10.30 AM	10.30 AM
10.45 AM	10.45 AM	10.45 AM	10.45 AM
11.00 AM	11.00 AM	11.00 AM	11.00 AM
11.15 AM	11.15 AM	11.15 AM	11.15 AM
11.30 AM	11.30 AM	11.30 AM	11.30 AM
11.45 AM	11.45 AM	11.45 AM	11.45 AM
12.00 PM	12.00 PM	12.00 PM	12.00 PM
12.15 PM	12.15 PM	12.15 PM	12.15 PM
12.30 PM	12.30 PM	12.30 PM	12.30 PM
12.45 PM	12.45 PM	12.45 PM	12.45 PM
1.00 PM	1.00 PM	1.00 PM	1.00 PM
1.15 PM	1.15 PM	1.15 PM	1.15 PM
1.30 PM	1.30 PM	1.30 PM	1.30 PM
1.45 PM	1.45 PM	1.45 PM	1.45 PM
2.00 PM	2.00 PM	2.00 PM	2.00 PM
2.15 PM	2.15 PM	2.15 PM	2.15 PM
2.30 PM	2.30 PM	2.30 PM	2.30 PM
2.45 PM	2.45 PM	2.45 PM	2.45 PM
3.00 PM	3.00 PM	3.00 PM	3.00 PM
3.15 PM	3.15 PM	3.15 PM	3.15 PM
3.30 PM	3.30 PM	3.30 PM	3.30 PM
3.45 PM	3.45 PM	3.45 PM	3.45 PM
4.00 PM	4.00 PM	4.00 PM	4.00 PM
4.15 PM	4.15 PM	4.15 PM	4.15 PM
4.30 PM	4.30 PM	4.30 PM	4.30 PM
4.45 PM	4.45 PM	4.45 PM	4.45 PM
5.00 PM	5.00 PM	5.00 PM	5.00 PM
5.15 PM	5.15 PM	5.15 PM	5.15 PM
5.30 PM	5.30 PM	5.30 PM	5.30 PM
5.45 PM	5.45 PM	5.45 PM	5.45 PM
6.00 PM	6.00 PM	6.00 PM	6.00 PM

## SUNDAY CARS.

10.00 AM and 1.00 PM

12.00 PM, every half hour.

12.00 PM to 12.45 PM

every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS

HONGKONG CARS leave Week Days.

SUNDAYS

SUNDAYS

SUNDAYS

SUNDAYS

SUNDAYS

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SUNDAYS



**POST OFFICE.**

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future, be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnanfu and Mengtze and other places in the Province of Yunnan, should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—

Parcel post over 3lbs. ....	50 cents.
Do. 7lbs. ....	\$1.80
Do. 11lbs. ....	2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

**IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.**

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post:—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including gold coin and art as consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

# WEATHER REPORT.

January 17d. 10h. 5am.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock. The cyclone has weakened intensity & moved slightly over China and Formosa, and decreased slightly over Arakan and the Philippines.  
Fresh to strong monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. India Sea.  
Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Since January 1st, 6.00 inches against an average of 0.49 inches.

**FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS  
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.**

District.	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock.	N.E. winds, fresh; fine.
Formosa Channel.	N. winds, strong.
South coast of China between H.K. and Lamoocha.	The same as No. 1.
North coast of China between H.K. and Haian... ..	The same as No. 1.

**China Coast Meteorological Register.**  
January 17, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds { Dir'n, Force,	Weather.
Batook	8a	.	.	.	.	.
Kuchak	5a	.	.	.	.	.
Sekodato	"	.	.	.	.	.
Pokio	"	.	.	.	.	.
Tschingassai	"	.	.	.	.	.
Lagima	"	.	.	.	.	.
Guma	"	.	.	.	.	.
Aba	"	.	.	.	.	.
M'fama	"	.	.	.	.	.
Ouin la	"	.	.	.	.	.
Hawai	6a	30.42	24	87 w	.	2 b
Ankow	"	.	.	.	.	.
Chang	"	.	.	.	.	.
Kueikiang	"	.	.	.	.	.
Panhangha	"	.50.50	23	59 n	.	1 o
Rutaleif	"	30.43	30	88 n	.	4 b
Shanghai	"	30.41	46	73 n	.	2 c
Carp P.	"	30.29	47	55	.	0 b
Fancy	"	.	.	.	.	.
Yachow	5a	30.24	52	87 e	.	4 o
Manchu	"	30.15	45	.	.	0 b
Maizao	"	30.15	57	nne	2	b
Joshun	"	30.13	61	ne	4o	b
Coorea	"	30.18	55	nne	7b	b
Xanton	6a	30.24	49 f	n.e	1	a
Gap Rock	"	30.20	53	69 ne	2 b	.
Uchuhw	"	30.18	.	ene	6b	.
Sechi-w	9a	31.15	50	84 ans	x f	f
Kahkol	"	.	.	.	.	.
Ishohw	"	30.15	54	53 n	.	2 b

**VICTORIA THEATRE.**

**TWO GRAND CONCERTS**  
(FAR'WELL TO THE FAR EAST.)

BY THE GREAT RUSSIAN ARTISTES  
**ALFRED MIROVITCH**  
PIANO.  
**MICHEL PIASTRO**  
VIOLIN.  
ON  
TUESDAY, 22nd & THURSDAY, 24th January.  
at 9 15 p.m.

Prices: \$3, \$2 and \$1.

Booking at **ANDERSON'S.**  
Manager: **A STROK.**

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**CONCERT**  
AT THE  
**CITY HALL**  
(OLD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM)  
On **FRIDAY, 18th January,**  
At 9.15 P.M.

**GERARD ZALSMAN**  
Assisted by MR. GEO. GRIMBLE and Local Amateurs.  
Miss ESTHER XAVIER, Piano.  
Professor GONZALES, Violin.  
Mr. J. BRAGA. } Accompanists.  
Mr. GEO. GRIMBLE }

Admission **\$3.**  
Booking at **MOUTRIE'S.**

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<b>THEATRE ROYAL.</b> <b>A GRAND SLAM</b> SHORT SEASON	<b>PUBLIC AUCTION.</b>  By Order of Mortgagees
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**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

By Order of the Mortgagees

**MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT** has received instructions to sell by public Auction

ON

**THURSDAY,**

**the 24th day of January, 1918,**

at 3 p.m. at his Sales Room,  
Duddell Street, Victoria,  
Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria Hongkong, viz:—

ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Section C of Northern Portion of the Praya Reclamation to Marine Lot No. 200. Together with the messuage erected thereon known as No. 102 Connaught Road West Victoria aforesaid. Proportion of Annual Crown rent \$27.12.—Area about 1352 square feet. The property is subject to a Lease for 5 Chinese years from 29th August, 1916, at a monthly rent of \$240.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

**JOHNSON, STOKES  
& MASTER,**  
Prince's Buildings,  
Ice House Street,  
Hongkong,

Solicitors for the Mortgagees,  
or to

**MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,**  
The Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 16th January, 1918.

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**Japanese Decorations for  
British Officers.**

The Japanese Government has decided to bestow decorations on a number of British Naval officers and men for the gallant behaviour of British destroyers in rescuing, under circumstances of great difficulty, a Japanese destroyer that had been torpedoed. Although badly damaged, she was towed by British destroyers to an adjacent port where she was repaired. About half her officers

**NOTICES.**

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**WAI KEE.**

**FLAG & SAILMAKER**

129, Des Voeux Road Central  
Top, Floor,  
**HONGKONG.**

Telephone No. 1833

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**ASAHI BEER.**

**ASAHI BEER.**

SOLE IMPORTERS

**Mitsui Bussan Kaisha**

Telephone 255 & 256

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not therefore be accepted for  
by the Post Office.

Special Post service to Aden (ex-  
cepted parcels for military and  
essence) has been suspended.

**PARCEL REGULATIONS.**

You are informed that the new  
adopted by the French  
that senders of parcels to  
France, Corsica and Algeria  
in the columns of the regular  
Declaration particularly and  
mitting note of the headings  
therein.

It is absolutely necessary to  
address a declaration (1) The  
and address of the addressee  
as to whether the contents  
are for State supplies or not.

**AND REGULAR MAILS**  
**OUTWARD.**

Week days, 5 p.m.  
Week days, 10 a.m.: Sundays,  
Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.  
Ok, Shatin and Sheungshui—  
am, An'au, Ping Shan, Sai Kung,  
Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 a.m.;  
Samshui, and Wanchow.—Week  
days, Registration 5 p.m.; Sat-  
day, Sunday, 5 p.m.  
Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.;  
9 a.m.  
Week days, 6 p.m. Except  
Sunday, 5 p.m.  
am and Sammel.—Week days,  
unday, 5 p.m.  
unday.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.;  
9 a.m.

**SHEUNGWAN WESTERN**  
**BRANCH P.O.**

Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.;  
8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.  
Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 a.m.;  
9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.;  
g Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.;  
1.30 p.m.; Holidays, 1.30 p.m.; Sun-  
day.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sun-  
day.—Week days, 8 p.m.; Sun-  
day.—Holidays, 6 p.m.  
Week days, 9 p.m.; Sun-  
day.—Holidays, 6 p.m.  
Week days, 8 p.m.; Except  
on Sunday, 7 p.m.; Holidays,

C.W.JE  
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**From 1**

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Mon.	24	10
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Sun.	30	16

**EDGAR**

THE FARE  
OLD

**CO  
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AND TH

A HAND Y  
**ALL GO**  
**EDGAR WARD**  
New  
BOOKING  
AT  
PRICES .....  
5 per cent of d  
done  
**RED C**

**PROLOGICAL.**

Previous  
May On date On date.  
at 0 p.m. at 3 p.m. at 6 p.m.  
30.14 30.20 30.12  
--- 59 53 60  
--- 54 62 39  
--- E. N.E. " E.  
--- 3 2 2  
--- b b b  
--- 0.00 0.00 0.00  
Temperature at 10 m. 10.6 10.3  
" " " " 11.15 11.33

History, Jan. 17, 1918.  
F. CLAXTON, Director.

**E TABLE.**

Jan. to 20th Jan.

Water Level		Low Water	
Date	Time	Date	Time
Jan. 17	10.1	Jan. 17	10.1
Jan. 18	10.2	Jan. 18	10.2
Jan. 19	10.3	Jan. 19	10.3
Jan. 20	10.4	Jan. 20	10.4
Jan. 21	10.5	Jan. 21	10.5
Jan. 22	10.6	Jan. 22	10.6
Jan. 23	10.7	Jan. 23	10.7
Jan. 24	10.8	Jan. 24	10.8
Jan. 25	10.9	Jan. 25	10.9
Jan. 26	11.0	Jan. 26	11.0
Jan. 27	11.1	Jan. 27	11.1
Jan. 28	11.2	Jan. 28	11.2
Jan. 29	11.3	Jan. 29	11.3
Jan. 30	11.4	Jan. 30	11.4
Jan. 31	11.5	Jan. 31	11.5

**HIM**

Gives In  
No matter what  
organ may be  
**ASTHMA**  
**NASAL C**  
**ORRHOEA**  
cough and  
respiratory  
irritation  
SINUSITIS  
Tonsillitis  
Laryngitis  
All the  
CURE FOR

Printed &  
Code P

**HAWARICK.**  
ALL OF YOUR  
COUSINES

**THE  
ART  
ROADS**

**R. JOKER**

L OF TRUMPS  
D TRICKS.  
K AS THE JOKER.  
GARDINE  
**Moutrie's**  
\$3. +2 & \$1  
ss Receipts. will be  
to the  
**SS FUND.**

**ICES.**

**R.**

**ICE.**

Y notified that,  
with the laying  
water Mains, on  
**TUESDAY,** the 17th  
further notice  
Garden Road,  
the south side of  
from Bowen  
Road, will be  
d traffic.

**PHATHAM,**  
of Public Works.  
Department,  
January, 1918.

**ROD'S**

ant Re. 471  
your sleep away  
ing from—whether  
**INFLUENZA,**  
**CROUP,**  
**HOARSENESS,**  
**COUGHS,**  
or "croupy" coughs  
is "croupy" remedy  
as that is, simply  
on Trials  
of Case by mail  
to  
ENTRUSTED TO  
**ASTHMA**

Published at the Presses of the Hongkong & Shanghai Free Press Co., Ltd., 11, Cross Street, Singapore.

MR. GEO. P. D.  
received instructions  
Public Auction

ON

**FRIDAY**

the 25th day of .  
at 3 o'clock in t  
at his Sals ac Rec  
Streets

**THE VERY  
LEASEHOLD**

situats at Victoria  
registered in the  
as Section B a  
maining Portion  
Lot No. 188 a  
and The Remain  
Marine Lot Nos.  
with the "No mes"  
known as NOS. 1,  
HILL ROAD and  
414, 416, 418, 420  
DES VŒUX ROADS

**IN FIVE**

Lot 1—Nos. 1, 2,  
Area about  
feet.

Lot 2—Nos. 4 a  
Area about  
feet.

Lot 3—Nos. 410  
Des Vœux Ro  
Area about  
feet.

Lot 4—Nos. 416,  
Vœux Ro  
Area about  
feet.

Lot 5—Nos. 422  
Vœux Ro  
Area about  
feet.

The property is  
Crown Leases for  
For further p  
conditions of sale  
see Plans

**MESSES. DEAC  
DEACON &  
1 Des Vœux  
Vendors'**  
or  
**MR. GEO. P.**  
The Auctioneer  
Hongkong, 9th Jan

January, 1918  
afternoon  
s, Duddell

**FAVORABLE PROPERTY**  
foreclosed and  
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5 Hill Road  
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and 420 De  
West.  
3748 square  
and 424 De  
West.  
2835 square  
held under  
9 years.  
Particulars an  
ply to  
**LOOKE**  
**BARSTON,**  
and Central  
elicitors  
**MMRETT**  
near.  
ary, 1918